NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞We have expended a great deal of extra editorial and mechanical labor to present our readers with a *condensed* view of the commerce and navigation of the United States, for the year 1832; intending, in a few pages, not only to give every generally useful fact and figure found in the 8vo. volume of 298 pages, but have also made large additions—that the business of the last may be, (without trouble to our readers), *compared with that of the preceding year.* It is so arranged that the part yet to be published will be inserted in the first pages of the next number, and the whole present one continued mass when the volume is bound. These are about the most valuable documents which issue from the departments, and thanks are due to Mr. *McLane* for the more than usually prompt publication of the tables, for the last year—by which their interest is much increased.

So much time and close attention have been paid to these tables, that several other things, about which we would have said something, have been passed over, concerning the bank of the United States, &c. with a hint or two to the weather-cock and venerable editor of the "Richmond Enquirer"—whose disposition to please seems to have deprived him of a power to discriminate between "a hawk and a hand-saw"—unless the wind is from the *south west.* A directly southern breeze no longer screws him up—though even an exact return of his own *former* "STATE RIGHTS" gales. That is forbidden—by proclamation! "Curses" are blessings—and blessings are turned into curses, "at the shortest notice"—the prevailing wind being from the *right* quarter. *Obsta principiis* is changed into *finis coronat*—or, "the end justifies the means;" which, being further interpreted into the vernacular tongue, signifieth "wearing a collar." We may have a little room and time, next week, to bring up leeway—but the primary object of the REGISTER shall not be neglected in the observance of things so transient as sayings and doings like those referred to. They are as small eels not worth the skinning, except in a season of perfect leisure—or in mere sport!

☞The president of the United States, accompanied by Mr. McLane, secretary of state, Mr. Cass, secretary of war, and Mr. Donnelson, his private secretary, arrived in this city, on Thursday, on his tour to the east. He was very handsomely, and most respectfully introduced to Baltimore, by the rail road—the carriages being drawn by a fine locomotive engine; and so received by the committee appointed for that purpose. Accommodations had been provided for him at Newcomb's, [Indian Queen] hotel—where he, yesterday, received the salutations of a very large number of our citizens, of all parties. He departed to-day in the steamboat Kentucky, for Philadelphia—and will stop there until Tuesday.

On leaving the rail road, the president took his seat in an open barouche, with general Samuel Smith and James H. McCulloch, esq. and, as he passed on to his lodgings, was greeted by masses of the people. His suite followed in another carriage.

We have not time to go into details—but may briefly notice some of the principal incidents which happened in this city, or shall happen at other places, visited by the president.

CHOLERA. We shall continue our notices of this disease. It does not appear to have any respect to the season, hot or cold, wet or dry—or to high lands or low lands; but many believe that the diet and habits of individuals have considerable influence to extend or restrain its ravages—and hence some suppose that, as the season of fruits advances, the cholera will become more general and fatal. But the *laws* of this disease—why it comes or wherefore it departs, are altogether mysterious, and, most probably, will forever remain so.

Memphis, Tennessee, May 15. This frightful and mysterious disease has again made its appearance among us. Several deaths have occurred during the past week, but, we are happy to say, that, out of the many, we can enumerate but three of our citizens. Steamboats pass frequently, and we learn from passengers that the cholera is raging below, to an alarming extent.

Wheeling. The report of the board of health of May 31, announced 37 cases for the last three days—14 of which terminated fatally—23 cases remaining. Among the late victims were persons of the most respectable character, and best habits.

Letters from Wheeling of the 1st inst. give terrific descriptions of the ravages of the cholera, at that place. Since the 16th May, there had been more than seventy funerals. One of the bank robbers had died in jail, and another was sick. The venerable Noah Zane was said to be at the point of death.

Washington, Pa. One fatal case has happened in this borough—supposed to have been contracted at Wheeling.

At *Maysville, Ken.* the cholera broke out on the 29th ult. and, in 48 hours, carried off ten persons—and nine more were to be interred on the morning of the 31st! But the disease seemed to be already moderating. The "Eagle and Monitor" says ☞Our friends need not expect a paper next week, as it will be totally out of our power to issue one.

Ohio. It is reported that the disease had shewn itself in several of the towns of this state.

On the Mississippi. It was stated, at New Orleans, that the steamboat Chester had lost 100 of her passengers by the cholera, on her way to St. Louis! She had 150 United States troops and many Swiss emigrants on board. It was hoped that this report was much exaggerated.

THE FLOODS. The Virginia papers speak of great damages sustained by risings of the James, Appomattox and Pamumky rivers—the wheat fields, on the low lands, being completely drowned. The injury on three farms, at Dover, is estimated at $15,000. One field on the Pamumky of five hundred acres, and expected to produce 7,000 bushels, has nearly all been drowned. The whole loss is supposed to amount to one million of dollars.

EMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE are beginning to pour into the United States. Many tens of thousands may be expected in the present season. From Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales, many will come; but the greater number, most probably, from Germany. And emigration from the latter will gather strength as it proceeds, as well in promoting a better knowledge of the real condition of things in the United States, in advices from those who have settled here, as because of increased abridgements of the rights and comforts of the German people—to whom only the alternative of a dark and awful despotism, or a bloody civil war, seems presented.

Many of the emigrants who are coming from Germany are of the best, or productive classes—and a large number of them have some money to begin a new life with, in America. Others, who are mere day-laborers, may find abundant employment on the rail roads and canals that are making, in several of the states. In general, they are patient and industrious, and *exceedingly* economical.

COTTON. Sales at Liverpool for the week ending April 24.

	Ord. to midl'ng.	*fair to good fair.*	*good to fine.*
Uplands 6¾	6¾a6 7-8	7¼a7¾	7¾a8
Orleans	6½a6 7-8	7¾a7¾	8,8½a9
Mobile	6¾a6 7 8	7¾a7¾	7¾
Alabama & Tennesse	6½a6¾	7 a7¾	7½

COTTON AND WOOL. In the late debate in the British parliament on the currency, the following statement was made by Mr. Poulett Tompson:—

In 1820, 152,000,000 lbs. of cotton-wool were imported; in 1832, the imports amounted to 259,000,000 lbs. an increase of 70 per cent. In 1820, the consumption of sheep's wool was 9,778,000 lbs.; in 1832 it had increased to 27,666,000 lbs. an augmentation of 183 per cent.

☞In 1840—we have no manner of doubt, that the manufacture of cotton in the United States would have equalled that of Great Britain in 1820, had the tariff, with respect to cotton goods, remained untouched; but no one, we think, can make any safe calculation on this subject now, unless in a great reduction of the price of labor. And we pray most earnestly, that, if the working

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people in our factories must be brought down to the white-slave condition of those of England, that we may enter into a full competition with England—such competition will not be attempted! We cannot support manufactures at such a cost of human happiness. At present, they are the blessing of the poor—we speak generally; but, in the case stated, would be the curse.

British duty on cotton. When introducing "the budget" into the house of commons, lord *Althorp* proposed to take off the additional duty on cotton, laid in 1831—no doubt because of the increased manufactures of cotton goods in the United States, and on the continent of Europe, with all which the English manufacturers are much alarmed. Speaking of the reasons that induced the additional duty in 1831, he said—"I do not propose to put raw cotton on a better footing than it was when the addition to the tax in 1831 was proposed. I propose only to take off that amount of tax (as nearly as I can calculate it) which was imposed on that occasion. Previous to that period, there was an *ad valorem* duty upon the pound of raw cotton to an amount which might be equivalent to three eighths of a penny, to which was then added two-eighths of a penny, making the whole about five-eighths of a penny per lb. the result of that being that the whole amount of the duty on cotton for the last year, had been £626,000. It has been estimated that the portion of the duty imposed in 1831 might be about £326,000—but I do not think its reduction will diminish the revenue more than £300,000. In most cases where a duty is reduced, we may calculate on the deficiency being partially made up by an increased consumption, but in this case I cannot anticipate such a result. The noble lord then said that he intended to substitute for the *ad valorem* duty a fixed duty of five-sixteenths of a penny per lb. and, in answer to an observation of an honorable member, he did not believe that the gentlemen connected with the importation of cotton would have any objection to a fixed duty.

Exports. The "Telegraph" refers to the treasury tables, and shews that the exports of cotton, tobacco and rice, in 1832, had a value of $39,877,082—leaving only about 23,000,000 for the value of all other domestic products; and "recommends the subject to the consideration of all its readers."

And what of that? Forty millions seems a great sum—but does not supply the people of the United States with *leather*, and its manufactures—our *boots* and *shoes*, and *hats!* And the annual creations of value in *manufactures*, of all sorts, which have their centre at either of the cities of Boston or Philadelphia, are, perhaps, nearly or quite equal to that of all the cotton, tobacco and rice exported. And the *domestic* market for the *products of the land*, because of manufactures, is far, far greater, than the *foreign* one for the commodities named.

The tariff. *From the United States Gazette.* We know not, we never pretend to understand, what the Globe intends by its paragraphs; but those who have an eye to the political barometers of the day, may infer something from the fact that "the Globe" has come out in behalf of the wool growers, preparatory, perhaps, to a further advocacy of the old tariff. We copy from that paper the following paragraph:

"There is one class, however, in the north, that Messrs. Clay and Calhoun seem to have forgotten in their arrangement—but, perhaps, they imagined that they would not, as a body, perceive and resent the injury done them. We mean the farming class. To foster the great manufactories of coarse woollens, coarse wool from foreign countries is admitted *duty free;* and by withdrawing, gradually, all adequate protection from the better woollen cloths, worn in the northern and middle states, of American manufacture, the *wool* which is the growth of our own country, and which has hitherto formed the material for this class of woollens, is excluded from all encouragement, and in fact, deprived of a market. This, according to Mr. Niles, is not only cutting the throats of the sheep, but taking from agriculture the only direct advantage it has ever received from the protective policy."

When the Globe is out for the sheep, wo to the fleeces.

["This [*is not*] according to Mr. Niles." The editor of the "Globe" knows about as much of the history of the tariff law of 1828, and concerning the high duty imposed on coarse wool, as of—the pursuit of a plain and honest political course: else he covers that knowledge, as he disregards truth, when "convenience serves." The high duty on coarse wool was supported on the same principle as the foolish duty of 10 cents per gallon on molasses—*to defeat the bill of* 1828.]

Ex-lieutenant Randolph. We mentioned, in the Register of the 18th ult. that the conduct of certain "*miserables*" seemed to make it appear that they rejoiced in the indignity inflicted on the person of the president of the United States, by Mr. Randolph, as "furnishing matter to feed their scurrilous appetites upon;" and we said that the conduct of these appeared to render it our duty, as a "faithful chronicler," to *record* certain articles on this abominated subject, which have been laid aside for that purpose: but we have, at least, deferred the publication of them, because unwilling to do any thing that might keep up, or increase, the excitement which the "miserables" are still attempting to make. We promptly, and decidedly, expressed our opinion concerning this outrage—as we had expressed it on *previous* occasions; but cannot bring our mind into a belief that the person of the president is *more* "sacred" than that of a representative of the people; though the late offence was much aggravated, because of its action upon an old and venerable individual. But if the *right* to avenge a private wrong, on the person of a public agent, be admitted—there can be no limit to its extent, unless in the extent of private passion and power*—every man becoming a judge *in his* own case; and thus society is loosened from all the sober and just restraints which the law of the country, supported by the moral sense of the community, imposes. This principle cannot be admitted—nor will its practice be suffered.

But we have seen much about the pursuit of Mr. Randolph, *without* the District of Columbia, in which his offence was committed; and it is even stated, in the "New York Journal of Commerce," that the *U. S. revenue cutter* is employed in boarding ships from that port (after they get to sea), and in stopping and searching them, for him! We regard these as very extraordinary, and dangerous, proceedings; and would like to have a homily from the invariable Mr. *Ritchie*, on "state rights," as affected by such conduct. An offender against the laws of the United States, may be arrested any where within the United States—but we are totally ignorant of any written *law* which renders the person of our president more sacred than that of the meanest of our citizens. The *moral law* may make a great, and a very proper, distinction in the cases stated; but it was not the *latter* law which influenced Mr. Randolph in the assault—nor will it sustain persons in such attempts to arrest him. The ex-lieutenant, we understand, proceeded to Virginia, to make arrangements for the interment of the remains of the late John Randolph—but it will not at all surprise us, if he puts himself in the way of being arrested, that *the* law may be ascertained by the verdict of a jury of his countrymen.

Removals or "reform." It appears that the great scheme of "punishments and rewards," at Washington, has been laid aside—for the present. The "National Intelligencer" of the 1st inst. says—

"We are glad to hear it reported, in such a manner that we believe it, that the president of the United States has literally fulfilled the wish of our editorial friend at Philadelphia, by throwing the *proscription list* under the table; that is, he has determined to pay no regard to it. Some would have it, that he has expressed his disapprobation of this new scheme of reform, even more strongly than by a mere negative upon it. These modern reformers *have over-shot* the mark."

☞The *history* of this proceeding is curious. That a *set* of "little ones" had determined to bring about a revolution in the public offices at Washington—to "punish" without cause, and "reward" without discretion—except in a pledge of the "rewarded" to creep and crawl as directed, with a view to *future* political jugglings, seems undoubted; but certain of the secretaries are said to have interposed, and the president himself would not "do it"—and the "little ones," perhaps, by grasping at too much, like the "boy and the filberts" in the fable, may be

*On this principle it is, that many individuals are ready to relieve the outrage on the president, by committing an outrage on Randolph!

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made to "cry out," because of the "committal" which they *happened* to make.

The editors of the "National Intelligencer" have placed Mr. *Ritchie*, of the "Richmond Enquirer," in a very ridiculous position, concerning this business. We have had "queer notions" about the latter—yet hardly thought that, at the *same time*, he would "look two ways for Sunday."

But there is a great deal in *being used* to twisting. "All sorts of turning done here,"—is marked on the sign-board; but such artists do not turn *both* ways at the same moment.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. *From the National Intelligencer of June* 7. An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company was held yesterday, and continued to a late hour in the day. Every effort to procure a delay of a few days, or until the general committee should have reported, was voted down by the united vote of the United States and the corporation of Washington; Maryland and Georgetown being *divided*, and Virginia and Alexandria resisting in vain. In the end, the election of officers was held, and the following gentlemen were elected, to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

President—John H. Eaton, of Tennessee. *Directors*—Walter Smith, of Georgetown, Phineas Janney, of Alexandria, William Gunton, of Washington, John I. Abert, U. S. Army, William Price of Maryland, and Richard H. Henderson, of Virginia.

THE REV. MR. AVERY, charged with the seduction and murder of a young girl named Cornell, has had a long and most arduous trial, at Newport, R. I. but the jury, after being out sixteen hours, returned a verdict of *not guilty*, and he was discharged. The papers are filled with disgusting particulars of the evidence. It seems to have been a very *extraordinary* affair—and one of fearful import.

POTOMAC BRIDGE. An extract of a letter from Washington, published in the New York Journal of Commerce, states that the contemplated granite bridge across the Potomac, of 43 arches, had been let by contract to a company from Pennsylvania, for $1,400,000. The writer adds—"There were 17 offers, which ranged from that sum to $7,500,000—and I am of opinion; that the highest is too low. In some places the water is 45 feet deep."

[A "pretty considerable" range of estimates, if the figures be correctly given—from 1,400,000 to 7,500,000 dollars, for the same work!]

THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT. The affairs of this monument have been taken up by able hands—*working-men*—the "Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association," of which Mr. Buckingham, editor of the Boston Courier, is president; and the probability now is, we are happy to say, that it will soon be completed. We intend to recur to this subject, at some season of leisure, and insert the address, with Mr. Everett's speech, &c.

BLACK HAWK, &c. *From the Globe of June* 1. We understand that a report having been received from gen. Clark, the superintendant of Indian affairs at St. Louis, in which he expresses the opinion, that the Sac prisoners may be restored to their friends without affecting the interests or safety of our citizens, and that their release would be peculiarly gratifying to the friendly chiefs; and *Ke-o-kuk* and his associates themselves having solicited their discharge from confinement, and pledged themselves for their good conduct, preparations have been made for their return to their homes.

We learn that they (Black Hawk & Co.) will be conducted through the principal cities, with a view to exhibit to them the extent of the population and of the country, its wealth, resources, and means of defence, and to impress them with a conviction of its strength and power, which will be productive of lasting good consequences. They will probably leave Fortress Monroe early in the next week, proceed as far east as Boston, hence to Albany, Buffalo and Detroit. Their subsequent route will then be determined by the officer having them in charge.

[Black Hawk, &c. arrived in Baltimore on Thursday last.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Joseph M. Harper, Franklin Pierce, Benning M. Bean, Henry Hubbard and Robert Burns (all Jackson) have been elected members of congress from this state, by an average vote of about 23,000. The national republican ticket had about 6,000, and the anti-masonic 1,500. There was no regular opposition to the first named ticket.

The legal provision for the support of schools in New Hampshire is certainly a very liberal one. The sum of ninety thousand dollars is required by law to be annually raised and appropriated to this purpose; and the amount annually accruing to the state from the tax paid on banks (about 10,000) is distributed among the several towns in sums proportioned to the state tax paid by them respectively, to be applied in the same manner. A proportionate sum would amount, for the state of New York, to more than $600,000.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Col. William McRea, a distinguished officer in the late war, recently died at St. Louis, of the cholera.

E. Buckingham, jun. junior editor of the "Boston Courier," lately died at sea, when on a voyage for his health, aged 24—a young man of superior talents, and excellent character; and who promised to become an ornament to the profession.—[We beg leave to offer our sympathy to his father—our much esteemed friend, and do it *feelingly*—from *two* like cases.]

Two volcanic islands have lately appeared in the neighborhood of Cyprus.

Mr. Thomas P. Moore, late minister of the United States at Bogota, has arrived at New York, and brought with him the remains of Mr. Anderson, who previously represented the United States, at Bogota. All was quiet in New Grenada.

It is stated in a *French* paper, that the French navy department intend to substitute in the government ships, iron wire ropes for the usual cordage in the rigging; and that this change will effect an annual saving to the amount of 300 or 400,000 francs.

Col. Wm. Wynne was offered and refused $8,000 for the "beautiful and accomplished" Mary Randolph, [a mare] who at present is enjoying "life in New York!"

Romulus M. Saunders, of North Carolina, has been appointed by the president, to be a commissioner under the law to carry into effect the convention with France, in the place of Thomas H. Williams, resigned.

George Breathitt, jun. brother of the governor of Kentucky, and who acted, occasionally, as private secretary of the president, died at Washington a few days ago.

The Louisville Focus states that the business of that city is very brisk. On the 23d ult. *thirty-five* steamboats were lying there, whose aggregate burthen was at least eight thousand tons. The health of the place is also good.

The Columbia, (Penn.) Spy of Saturday last says, that the Susquehannah river had been in good condition for the descending trade for a week previous, and that the number of arks and rafts that had come down in the same time was perhaps never before exceeded.

The rail road and steamboat line between Philadelphia and Baltimore arrived at the latter, on Tuesday last, in 7*h*. 50*m*. the quickest passage yet made. Distance about 120 miles.

Christopher Bechtler, a gold refiner in Rutherford county, N. Carolina, states that he has coined at his establishment, since the 18th June, 1831, as follows:

Coined in $5, $5 50 and $1 pieces,	104,330 dwts.
Fluxed,	259,780 dwts.

A long-concealed pot of Spanish dollars has been discovered in digging the cellar for a house in Germantown, Pa.

Some person has made the following *exact* estimate of the property of the late Mr. Randolph! Four thousand acres of river land, averaging $20 per acre, $80,000; two hundred negroes, at $300 each, $60,000; horses, carriages and furniture, $15,000; books and wine, $10,000; ready cash, $10,000—making an aggregate of $175,000.

[The Fredericksburg "Arena" says—The rumor we gave in our last, upon the authority of a New York paper, that Mr. Randolph had provided for the manumission of his slaves, is, we believe, well founded. The *Compiler* says the number is more than a hundred. We have it from a good source that the number is not far short of *five hundred*.]

By the present arrangement of the steamboats and rail road cars, passengers may proceed from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and back again the same day. Time of travelling from 6 A. M. to 10½ P. M. with 30 minutes for business in either of the cities.

Another venerable and valued citizen has departed. *Oliver Wolcott*, esquire, died at New York, on the 1st inst. in the 74th year of his age. A sketch of his character is laid off for insertion.

The Camden and Amboy rail road company are doing a heavy business. About seven hundred passengers travel in their different lines daily, and the number is continually on the increase.

Mr. *Webster* is on a journey to the west, and is every where received with the highest marks of respect. At Utica, N. Y. he was called upon by several hundred persons, of all political parties. A well deserved compliment to his character and talents.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to the 23rd April.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

In the house of commons on the 17th, Mr. *Grant* brought forward his motion for the emancipation of the Jews, which, after an interesting debate, the motion was put and prevailed, without a division.

On the same day, a motion was offered requiring a return of the number of American ships, with their registered tonnage, entered inwards into the port of Liverpool from New York, from 1st January, 1832, to 1st January, 1833. A like return of British ships for the same period. Also, return of the number of bales of cotton entered inwards into the port of Liverpool from the United States in foreign ships from 1st January, 1832, to 1st January, 1833. A like return in British ships for the same period.

Mr. *O'Connell* called the attention of the house to the proclamation of the lord lieutenant of Ireland, requiring the government to give the reasons for applying the late act to Kilkenny. After some debate, the question was taken, when only twenty-eight voted in favor of Mr. O'Connell's motion. There were 143 members present.

On the 18th, lord *Althorp* moved for leave to bring in a bill for the commutation of tithes. His lordship stated that the amount of the whole church revenue in England did not exceed £3,500,000,* and that the average income of the clergy, including deans, archdeacons and prebendaries, was not more than £300 per annum. The measure he proposed was, in the first place, to give permission to the tithe payer and the tithe receiver to make a perpetual commutation at a corn rent, varying according to the price of corn; and if at the end of the year the parties should not have agreed, then to make a commutation of the tithe compulsory, at the wish of either the payer or the receiver; the amount in such case to be fixed by tithe valuers appointed by the bishops and the magistrates at quarter sessions. The tithe receiver to have the option of being paid in money or grain, and in case of his preferring the latter mode of payment, the payer to have the selection of the kind of grain in which payment is to be made.

[The leave asked, was granted after debate. The principles of the bill seemed approved, but some of its details were objected to.]

Mr. *Hume* moved two resolutions relative to sinecure offices; the first of which was, "that in all future vacancies of sinecure offices in the civil and colonial service of the country no new appointments to such vacant offices shall be made with any salary, fees or emoluments thereto attached;" and the second resolution was, "that no person shall receive any salary, fee or other emolument, from any office to which he may be appointed, the duties of which are, or shall be performed by deputy." Lord Althorp did not object to either resolution, and after a few observations, by several members, both resolutions were agreed to.

On the 19th, lord Althorp made his financial statements, or offered the "budget." He proposed to reduce the duties on advertisements, on marine insurance policies, on shop windows, soap and raw cotton—the latter one-third; and abolish the taxes on carts, clerks, porters, riders, &c. His recapitulation presents the following reductions:

1. Tiles—whole duty	£37,000
2. Marine insurance—estimated diminution	100,000
3. Advertisements—do.	75,000
4. Assessed taxes—reduction of house and window duty on shops	244,000
5. Cotton—reduction of additional duty imposed in 1831	300,000
6. Soap—(half present duty)	593,000
	£1,349,000
Estimated return on soap	293,000
Probable loss to revenue	1,056,000

Lord A. mentioned many savings which had been made—in parliamentary places, diplomatic expenses, and in the abolition of offices, retired list. The places abolished were 1,387, at an average annual value of £173 10*s.* each.

The following extract from his speech may be sufficient to give a general view of the revenues and expenditures of the United Kingdom:

"I shall now begin my financial view, by stating the amount of the income and expenditure for the year between the 5th of April, 1832, and the 5th of April, 1833. The amount of the income for the year was £46,853,000; the amount of the expenditure was £45,366,000, leaving an excess of income over expenditure of £1,487,000. The committee will, I have no doubt, recollect that in the estimates I made last session, I stated the probable excess of the income over the expenditure below this. I only calculated the excess at £800,000; but I am happy to say that by the reduction of expenditure, the excess of income over expenditure, £1,487,000, will more than enable us to cover the deficiencies of the preceding year. (Cheers.) That deficiency the committee will recollect was £1,200,041. Taking the two together, the committee will see that the improvement on the revenue of the present year is not less than £2,728,000. (Cheers.) I will now state what the income of the country was for the two years. For 1832 it was £46,618,000; for 1833 it was £46,853,000. Showing an excess in the latter year of only £235,000, and proving that the surplus on the year arose from the expenditure being considerably reduced.

"The expenditure for the year ending April, 1832, was £47,859,000; for 1833, £45,366,000, the diminution being £2,493,000 for the last year. It will be seen from this statement that the improvement which has taken place may be expected to be greater in the following year, because it does not depend on any accidental increase of revenue, but on the economical management of the public funds, and on the saving thereby effected. I will now state more in detail the income and expenditure of the last year. The income last year from the customs was £16,769,621; from the excise £16,529,131; from the stamps £6,857,540; from taxes £5,003,937; from post office £1,453,900; from miscellaneous sources £238,526, making a total of £46,852,650. I will now state the expenditure. The sum charged for the debt, including interest on exchequer bills—the whole sum charged to the consolidated fund for the debt was £28,225,891. The other charges on this fund were £1,859,248; making the whole charges on the consolidated fund £30,084,239. The expenditure of supplies was—for the army £7,006,496; for the navy £4,505,000; for the ordnance £1,634,817; for the miscellaneous service £2,138,953; making a total of £45,365,507.

"The expenditure for the preceding year was—for the army £7,551,000, which last year was reduced to £7,006,498; the expenditure for the navy in the preceding year was £5,842,835, and in the last year £4,505,000; the ordnance for the preceding year was £1,478,944, and for last year £1,634,812, being an increase of £155,878; the miscellaneous was £2,900,430 in the preceding year, and in the last year it was £2,133,953, showing a diminution of about £800,000. I have already stated the balance of the revenue over the expenditure, for the last year, at £1,487,000; and I will now calculate what is likely to be the estimated balance of the ensuing year, supposing no alteration in the duties, and that the revenue should remain as at present. The whole amount of the revenue for the year will be £46,494,128; and I do not take it at so large a sum as last year. I look for a reduction in the excise; because the arrears of the malt duties, which were due at the close of last year, were much greater than were due at the close of the present year. The charges on the consolidated fund for the present year will not be the same as for the past year. I have obtained an estimate of the increased charge, and the expenditure charged on the consolidated fund for the year will not be less than £30,300,000."

On the 19th, a deputation, consisting of more than three hundred persons, representing the sentiments of those who are desirous for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the West Indian colonies, waited upon lord Althorp and Mr. Stanley at the foreign office. On the same evening in the house of commons,

Mr. *Stanley* said that a notice of motion given by his noble friend (lord Althorp) on the subject respecting which the feelings of the country were much excited, stood for Tuesday—he meant the motion respecting colonial slavery. Although it was most important that the views of his majesty's government, with regard to that subject, should be stated to the country as early as possible, yet, under the circumstances under which the question came into his hands, he trusted he should not trespass too largely on the indulgence of the house if he asked to be allowed to postpone the motion from Tuesday next till Tuesday the 14th of May. (*Hear, hear.*)

The papers by this arrival contain the proclamation of the lord lieutenant, for the suppression of the Irish volunteers.* After the preamble reciting the *whereas*, the operative part of the proclamation is given in the following terms—

"Now, we, the lord lieutenant general and general governor of Ireland, deeming the said association, called 'The Irish volunteers,' to be dangerous to the public peace and safety, and inconsistent with the due administration of the law, do, by this our order in writing, prohibit and suppress the said association: and we do further, by this our order, prohibit every and any adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continue meeting of the said association, or of any part thereof, under any name, pretext, shift, or device whatsoever.

"Given at his majesty's castle of Dublin, the 10th day of April, 1833. By his excellency's command,

"W. GOSSETT."

The following document contains the general instructions to the military in reference to the performance of their duties under the suppression bill.

General order.

Adjutant-general's office, Dublin, April 11.

1. In the discharge of the important duties they may be required to perform in the county of Kilkenny, the lieutenant general commanding the army in Ireland calls on the officers, non-com-

*He said that the income of the church was grossly exaggerated. It had been asserted that it amounted to £9,000,000. Now, the incomes of the bishops (including the bishopric of Sodor and Man), were £158,000; that of the deans, &c. £236,000; and that of the parochial clergy he estimated under £3,000,000; so that, instead of £9,000,000, the amount was not three and a half millions.

[This is a very different account from that generally given. The sees of the bishops have been reported as *worth* a much larger sum.]

*The "National Trade's Political Union" was, in like manner put down on the 17th April.

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missioned officers and soldiers, to exercise the utmost possible caution; and whilst by their exertions in aid of the civil authorities, they mark their determination to use their best endeavors to prevent outrage and restore order, he has no doubt that they will by their good conduct and kindness towards the inhabitants, obtain their confidence, and conciliate their good will.

2. Officers having the commission of the peace must above all things, be most careful to confine themselves strictly within the powers conferred on them by law.

3. All those acting as magistrates, and all others in command of detachments, will take every pains to acquire a knowledge of the dangerous characters resident in the vicinity of their quarters, and in conjunction with the police, to apprehend such as are charged with crime, or who, being suspected of it, are found transgressing the law, by being absent from their houses, between the hours when such absence is illegal; in order to effect this, patrols of police, and military combined, should be frequently made at different times of the night, and with the utmost secrecy.

4. Force will never be used when the object can be otherwise obtained: but against those who resist the law, the troops will do their duty.

By command of the lieutenant general commanding.

GEORGE D'AGUILLAR, *dep. adj. gen.*

The *influenza* is raging generally in London. Many distinguished individuals have been attacked; but not many persons had died of it. The generality of the disease may be esteemed from these facts—that the business of several of the courts was interrupted—that nearly *eight hundred* of the London police were sick—that the Italian opera, Covent Garden, Drury Lane, the Haymarket and Strand theatres, were all closed, because of the illness of performers, though at one of them a play had been "ordered by her majesty." It is said—"there is not an inhabited house within the bills of mortality, in which there has not been one or two sufferers." Those who live in damp situations suffer most.

The same disease prevails in Dublin.

The first practical exhibition of martial law in the "proclaimed" district of Kilkenny took place on the night of the 14th of April, when 8 men were taken up, being found out of their houses at 11 o'clock at night; some of them at a public house. They were brought before a board of magistrates, consisting of the deputy mayor, Joseph Greene, resident county magistrate; the recorder, and Aldermen Robinson and Gore, by whom they were desired to give an account of themselves. It appeared they were from home through inadvertence or carelessness, "as they intended no harm," and were discharged with an admonition from the bench. It appears that no military authorities sat in judgment. Two others were not so fortunate, and were committed.

The Whitefeet were yet active in outrages.

The reverend sir Rowland Hill died on the 10th April, in the 89th year of his age.

PRUSSIA, &c.

An article from Berlin of the 6th of April, says,

"The appearance of a new disorder, called the white plague, which is probably only a modification of the cholera, does not excite so much alarm as the latter disease did two years ago. This new disorder is said to have reached the Vistula, and in some places to have passed it, and to be a diarrhœa, which very soon proves fatal. The influenza rages here in an extraordinary degree, and the small pox and measles, which preceeded it, abate very slowly. In the school for cadets, 90 boys are ill of the latter disease, but none have died."

FRANCE.

The detachment of Polish refugees which left Besançon in the night of the 7th of April, consisted of three colonels, six lieutenant colonels, 12 majors, 68 captains, 96 lieutenants, 204 second do. 8 non-commissioned officers and 25 privates.

At the sitting of the chamber of deputies on the 19th April, the discussion of the budget of ways and means, for 1833, was resumed and finally adopted, by a vote of 198 to 34. The amount required and agreed to was 966,870,548 fr. including 1,705,000 fr. the estimated receipts from Algiers.

According to a royal ordonnance dated the 4th of April, rectifying several tables of the population of France annexed to the ordonnance of May 11, 1832, it appears, says a Paris paper of the 20th, that the total population of the kingdom amounts to 32,666,072 souls, being 2,138 more than in the first tables.

Four more physicians have been sent to attend upon the duchess of Berri!

It is said that Lucien Bonaparte is about to visit the United States.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

Another diplomatic note, signed by Talleyrand and Palmerston, is published—but things remain as they were.

GERMANY.

The diet has availed itself of the pretence afforded by the riot at Frankfort on the 3d of April, to introduce the troops of Austria into that city, to keep the inhabitants under closer subjection. Prussia, too, which is always on the alert to enforce the principles and decrees of despotism, has quartered a body of troops in the environs. Measures are also said to be in agitation by the diet to suppress, still more effectually, any murmurings of the press.

Frankfort is called a "free" city, and the people are very indignant at being thus garrisoned. The Gazette of the 11th April says—"Our town remains perfectly quiet, but the posts are still doubled, in order to prevent any farther disturbances. Screens have been fixed to all the windows of the prison which look towards the street since the confinement of the political prisoners. This will not deprive them of light or air, but will only prevent their being seen from without."

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Some negotiations appear to be going on between the sultan and the pacha. The Russian fleet remained in the Bosphorus, and Russian troops were on their march for Constantinople. An Egyptian fleet of 30 sail was said to be off Tenedos, thought with a view of blockading Constantinople, if the British and French shall not interfere. Ibrahim, with 80,000 men, was reported as advancing from Koniah, with the supposed purpose of attacking the Turkish castle on the Asiatic side of the Hellespont.

GREECE.

The French troops were just about leaving Greece.

LATER NEWS.

From London papers to April 30, inclusive.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

In England the ministry have been left in a minority on the malt tax, half the duty on that article having been remitted by a majority of 10. which, by some of the English editors, is thought to be a virtual annihilation of the budget of the chancellor of the exchequer. The Times of the 30th April, however, in remarking upon that subject, says:

"The idea of the administration resigning on such a point would be the height of folly and absurdity. There could scarcely be a greater calamity for this country than a change in the councillors of the crown at the present moment, when plans have been matured for the settlement of so many great questions, and when the country is so eager to reap some of the fruits of the reform. The arrangement of the affairs of the East India company, the bank charter question, the new code for abolishing or mitigating colonial slavery, the state of the church, besides many other things of great importance, press for an immediate decision. The least interruption to the march of the government at this interesting crisis would lose half of one of the most important sessions in our annals. Besides, no party but the faction of anarchy could gain any thing by the change. The return of the tories to office is impossible; the country rejects them, and they themselves are confessedly afraid to take it; and we suppose the country is not yet prepared to submit to the dominion of the Irish lord of misrule, or of the Brummagen Hampden. All that we could gain by any exhibition of unpatriotic pique or pride in tendering their places by the present cabinet, would be some confusion, and a great interruption to the business of the country. We hope, however, that ministers will take warning from the danger into which their own want of foresight has plunged them."

[If it is proper that an administration should retire, on the failure of support by a majority of the house of commons, in England—what would have happened in the last four years in the United States? We believe that only one favorite project has received the support of our house of representatives—and that (for the removals of the Indians), by a very spare vote.]

It seems that the ministers had decided *not* to resign, and that the king expressed his unabated confidence in them.

Private letters say, that unless the house of commons re-consider the vote on the malt duty, the property tax will certainly be carried.

The cotton duty reduction was fixed to go into operation on the first of June. The merchants at Liverpool had petitioned that it might be postponed to a further period, but the ministry refused to comply with their request.

There has been a good deal of fluctuation in the price of British and foreign stocks, at London.

A London paper, called the *Old England*, in speaking of the coercive measures adopted towards Ireland, says "*protestant* England is now becoming aware that the *fight of her faith* must be fought in Ireland."

In the house of commons on the 22nd April, Mr. Attwood's motion for an inquiry into the distress of the country, and especially as to how far that distress was connected with the operation of the monetary system, was three nights debated, and Mr. Attwood's motion, which was opposed by ministers, was rejected, 331 to 139. Lord Althorp then put his original motion, which was carried by 304 to 49. It was as follows:

"That any alteration of the monetary system of the country which would have the effect of lowering the standard of value, would be highly inexpedient."

The *vote by ballot* was the subject of a long debate. Lord Althorp, though an open advocate of the ballot out of the house, yet opposed Mr. Grote's motion that "in all future elections the vote be taken by ballot"—and it was consequently rejected, 211 to 105. For a reformed parliament, this is a strange decision.

FRANCE.

The duke of Orleans was to start for England on the 15th of May, and would pass some weeks in London. The duke de Valencey, son of the duchess de Dino, was to accompany his royal highness.

The acts of certain of the Poles, in France, in leaving the places assigned them, as mentioned before, will, probably, cause many difficulties in respect to these, and also others, who re-

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mained in depot. Under the present circumstances, the French government, it is said, means to apply the law which authorises it to refuse the admission of foreigners whose presence may disturb the public tranquillity.

The French government are preparing a large naval force at Toulon, to be in readiness to go to sea upon the arrival of the English squadron, which was expected soon to arrive there. Orders had been transmitted to the storekeepers to provide a quantity of materials for their service.

The Carlist journals assert that the duchess de Berri is extremely ill. Her devout partisans deny her pregnancy, and maintain that she is afflicted with some singular complaint, which can only be cured by miraculous power; and a lady of rank, in Paris, has accordingly transmitted a part of the gown of the Notre Dame de Liesse, for the duchess to kiss. A radical cure is expected shortly to be effected.

The French chamber of deputies have voted 50,000 francs, for the purchase of the MSS. and works of the late M. Champollion; and a pension of 3,000 francs to his widow.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

German papers mention that the agents of Ibrahim Pacha are very active at Constantinople; that the sultan is in hourly danger of his life; and that fears are entertained about bringing the Russian troops into the capital, as the sight of them might make the people desperate and accelerate an explosion. The same authorities state that ten thousand Russian infantry have passed the Danube on their road to Constantinople. Accounts from Berlin speak of a report to the effect that a proposal has been made by one of the European cabinets for diplomatic conferences at Vienna, for the purpose of discussing in common the affairs of the east.

It seems clearly understood that the Turks have invited the *protection* of the Russians. And yet said, that the porte, more fearful of his friends than his enemies, had resolved to accept the terms offered by his rebellious pacha. We think that *both* may be true—in such a cabinet as that of Constantinople.

Another account says—the sultan has consented to treat with the viceroy of Egypt, upon the basis of the propositions transmitted by him to his son Ibrahim. The French envoy appears to be acting the part of a mediator between them. All active proceedings are therefore suspended for the present.

Another—the sultan has accepted the terms of peace proposed to him by the pacha of Egypt, through Ali pacha.

GERMANY.

The late events at Frankfort, &c. have caused much excitement, and may produce important effects, in Germany. The people seem kept "in order" only by the pressure of military force.

POLAND.

The Augsburgh Gazette of the 18th of April states, that an insurrection of the Poles had taken place at Cracow, who had cut to pieces some detachments of Russian troops. Considerable bodies of Poles are represented to be organized in the forests, and the Russian government is said to have had recourse to severe measures to suppress the spirit of revolt that has been manifested.

The emperor of Russia has issued a manifesto, relative to the state of things in Poland, and the czar has the effrontery, at the commencement of it, to assert that "every body knows the high degree of prosperity to which Poland had been raised by fifteen years' *assiduous* care and *paternal solicitude* on the part of the Russian government.

The autocrat has issued a more rigorous prohibition against Poles and Russians travelling to France. His "paternal solicitude" for their welfare is such that he chooses to retain them within the reach of the knout.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Madrid state that there is reason to believe that the affairs of Portugal will be arranged in a manner to conciliate the princes of the house of Braganza.

BARBARY POWERS.

A letter from Genoa, of the 18th inst. says—"some misunderstanding has arisen between the regency of Tunis and this government, who have fitted out four double-banked frigates, which have sailed. Another double-banked frigate and several gun boats are preparing, said to be destined for Tunis. A report has reached this from Tunis, of the 9th inst. that great preparations for war were making there, and that the Goletta was being put in the best state of defence. About 10,000 men were encamped."

BUENOS AYRES.

On the 26th, the house of representatives, after a long debate, passed the following decree, which we hail with pleasure as indicating the advance of liberal sentiments in our sister republic:

"The government is authorised in the case of Mr. Samuel F. Lafone and Donna Maria Quevedo, or in any case of a similar nature which may occur, to grant a dispensation of the impediments which were established by the civil laws, in order to the celebration of marriage between Catholic and Protestant individuals."

The parties above mentioned, are those between whom marriage was solemnized by our fellow countryman, rev. William Torrey, and for which both he and they were subjected to a long series of vexations, both from the civil and ecclesiastical powers of the country. The British Packet however states, that "notwithstanding the discretionary power which has been given to the government, there still exist ecclesiastical impediments to the intermarriage of Catholics and Protestants, which we believe has been, in no instance, dispensed with by the present prelate. *Jour. of Com.*

THE LATE JOHN RANDOLPH.

At a meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, assembled the 25th May, 1833, in the district court room of the United States, to unite in a tribute of respect to the remains of our distinguished countryman, the late JOHN RANDOLPH, of Virginia, who died on Friday last in this city, on motion it was resolved unanimously, that the hon. *Joseph Hopkinson*, take the chair, and that the hon. *John G. Watmough*, be appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated from the chair, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Sergeant, and seconded by the hon. Horace Binney.

Resolved, That ———————— be a committee to confer with the personal friends of the deceased, and if consistent with their views and feelings, to make arrangements for uniting with them in a public tribute of respect to the remains of our distinguished countryman, the late JOHN RANDOLPH, of Virginia, whose death in the midst of us, has peculiarly reminded us of the splendid contribution his talents and genius through a long public life have made to the reputation of our country.

The resolution being under consideration, it was moved by Joseph R. Ingersoll, esq. and *unanimously carried* to fill the blank with *ten*.

The following named gentlemen were accordingly announced, Horace Binney, Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Breck, Joseph Hemphill, Richard Willing, C. J. Ingersoll, James Brown, gen. Cadwallader, John Sergeant, George M. Dallas.

On motion of David Paul Brown, esq. it was unanimously resolved, that the chairman and secretary of this meeting be added to the committee.

On motion of the hon. John Sergeant, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That the committee make known their proceedings through the public papers, unless they should deem it expedient to call another meeting.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

JOSEPH HOPKINSON, *chairman.*

JOHN G. WATMOUGH, *secretary.*

The meeting having adjourned, the above named committee met accordingly:

After a few preliminary remarks from the chairman, Nicholas Biddle, esq. a motion was made and carried unanimously, authorising him to communicate with the friends of the deceased, and ascertain what future mode of proceeding would be most acceptable to them, and most suitable to the occasion.

The following correspondence is the result, which we are happy to be able to lay so promptly before the public.

Philadelphia, May 25th, 1833.

John S. Barbour, Henry E. Watkins and William J. Barksdale, esqrs.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to enclose to you as the friends of the late JOHN RANDOLPH, of Virginia, a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, held this day.

On behalf of the committee appointed at that meeting, I am instructed to consult you as to the most acceptable mode in which the citizens of Philadelphia may share with you, in performing the melancholy offices of respect due to an occasion which has deprived you of a personal friend, the state of Virginia of a distinguished son, and our common country of one of her most eminent citizens. I shall be happy to communicate your views to the committee, and in the meantime remain, with great respect, yours, N. BIDDLE, *chairman.*

Philadelphia, May 25th, 1833.

SIR—We have received your letter of this day, covering the proceedings of the citizens of Philadelphia, assembled on the occasion of the death among them of John Randolph of Roanoke.

This melancholy event deprived the state of Virginia of a distinguished citizen, who has illustrated his claims to her respect and regard, in a life of faithful and active service. The sovereignty, prosperity and renown of that commonwealth were objects of his affection, at all times close to his heart; and in their support he employed the best efforts of his powerful and splendid genius. The tokens of respect that you have shown for his life and memory, cannot but be grateful to those who hold in just estimation the virtues, the abilities, and public services of Mr. Randolph. In return, we beg you to receive from ourselves and other citizens of Virginia, now present, our cordial and grateful acknowledgments.

The wish which he avowed for the removal of his mortal remains, and their interment within his native land, will make their early departure necessary. And the delay that must follow the acceptance of any further tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, than that already manifested by the inhabitants of this city, would be attended by great inconvenience. It is hoped that this cause will be acceptably received by you, for our declining, as we most respectfully do, your generous proposition, to unite with us in doing other honor to the memory of our distinguished countryman. With all respect, your obedient servants.

J. S. BARBOUR,
(Signed) HENRY E. WATKINS,
W. J. BARKSDALE.

N. Biddle, esq. chairman of the committee in behalf of the people of Philadelphia.

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Substance of the remarks of Messrs. *Sergeant* and *Binney*, at the Philadelphia meeting:

Mr. *Sergeant* said, he rose to offer a resolution upon the subject which had caused this meeting. The very distinguished citizen who had here terminated his mortal career, though he had died away from his home, had not died among strangers. He was well known in the city of Philadelphia. He was known throughout the United States. He was known, he might add, in every part of the world where the language was understood in which he spoke, and there were men capable of appreciating the extraordinary powers he had exhibited in a public life of between thirty and forty years. In one department of high intellectual exertion, he had justly acquired a pre-eminent reputation, and by it had added to the reputation of our country. He had contributed to place her, at least, on a level with other nations, and to enable her to put in a well-founded claim to the palm of eloquence. It was due, he said, to this community, it was due to the personal friends of the deceased, it was due to the state of Virginia, whose eminent and honored son he was, that the occasion should not pass without some public expression of the sensibility which the death of our distinguished countryman so naturally excited.

In the course of a long public life, full of keen and ardent contest, Mr. Randolph, it was not to be denied, had often offended those who came in contact with him. This kind of irritability, perhaps, belongs to the constitution of a highly gifted nature. Genius is apt to be irritable. The flame that is to be seen afar off, must burn intensely. It overheats the frail vessel that contains its elemental fire, and often scorches those who are in its immediate neighborhood. Death strips off the covering, and with it should fall into the grave the memory of its infirmities. What remains, is light, purified by separation. Shining, but not consuming, but spreading its rays in all directions, it enters into the mass of intellectual light, which adorns and enriches our country.

He said he would make but one more remark. That Mr. Randolph should have come here to die, was, to us, merely accidental. And yet there was something in it, which one who loved the union, could not but heartily welcome. Virginia's eminent son loved and honored his native state as much as any man could do. It was his pride to be in all things a Virginian; and Virginia requited his affection with continued confidence. At her feet he had laid the trophies he had won, and she rejoiced, and sent him forth again to earn new honors. That he breathed his last breath here, in Pennsylvania, would seem to signify that Virginia's eminent son was also a son of the union; that the title of citizen of the United States was still the paramount title, and that the whole union was his country. He said he would detain the meeting no longer.

When seconding the resolution, Mr. *Binney* said, that while he could add nothing to the force and beauty of the remarks with which the motion had been introduced, it gave him unfeigned satisfaction to second it. It must be confessed that Mr. Randolph was an extraordinary man; extraordinary in many points, and particularly in his command of the public ear for so long a period, by his signal accomplishments as a debater. He has probably spoken to more listeners than any other man of his day, having been unrivalled in the power of rivetting the attention by the force and pungency of his language, the facility and beauty of his enunciation, and the point and emphasis of his most striking manner. No man who has heard Mr. Randolph, can ever forget him: and no man who ever heard him once, was ever unwilling to hear him again, except when, under the sway of an excitement to which allusion has been made, that was sometimes said which his most partial admirers wished unsaid. The recollection of these occasions has however passed away, and there remains only the remembrance of those powers which have added another name to the list of our eminent countrymen. Mr. Randolph has been in public life from nearly the dawn of parties in this government to the present time; sometimes a leader, thoroughly prepared and efficient, and always even after sickness had impaired his physical powers, a man whom every one was more willing to have on his side than against him. His reputation now belongs to his country. His career is closed, after enjoying for nearly forty years the confidence and affection of his immediate neighborhood and connexions, and the respect of his native state—unexpectedly closed in this city, where it may be said to have begun. As a distinguished son of Virginia, distinguished by her confidence, and by his own talents and station in the public councils of the nation, dying at a distance from his friends and home, it is the duty of hospitality, as well as of sympathy and patriotism, to honor his remains. I therefore cordially second the motion of Mr. *Sergeant*.

—

NOTICES OF HIS DEATH

By the editors of the "National Intelligencer."

The Philadelphia papers announce the decease of the hon. JOHN RANDOLPH, of Virginia, who expired at the city hotel, in that city, on Friday last, at noon. Mr. R. passed through this city on Sunday week, in an extremely feeble condition; and the hopeless state of his health for some time past was generally known to his friends, that the news of his death will cause little surprise to them, however deeply it may be regretted.

Mr. RANDOLPH, it is well known, was a member elect of the 23d congress, of which body he had been, with occasional intermissions, a member for thirty-five years. From his first entrance into public life, in 1798, he has been one of the most prominent politicians of our country. In some respects, he was one of the most remarkable men of the age, and in a few particulars, perhaps, the most remarkable. If, in the course of his long career, the peculiarity of his temper, and his propensity for sarcasm, made him enemies, no man, on the other hand, has warmer personal friends; and the time has been when few would have disputed the justice of the high compliment which was paid him, when he was pronounced to be "eloquent as CHATHAM as CATO incorruptible."

—

By Mr. Pleasants, editor of the "Richmond Whig."

At the present crisis of public affairs, this event cannot but be deplored by every friend of state rights, as a national calamity. We eagerly looked forward to the time when Mr. Randolph should resume his station in the councils of the nation, as the era from which the doctrines of Jefferson were destined to date their regeneration. We could not bring ourselves to believe that he would not survive his voyage.

Mr. Randolph and ourselves were long at enmity; but we never for a moment withheld from him that admiration which his miraculous powers demanded from all. The former sentiment has long since died; the latter flourishes in renewed vigor, and will cease but with the extinction of life. If ever this country owned a son, possessing in a *very* high degree, those properties usually attributed to genius, apart from what authors denominate more particularly talent, John Randolph was that man. The rapidity and extent of his perception, is almost without a parallel in the history of the world. The eagle brilliancy of his eyes, celebrated wherever he was known, and which almost possessed the power of petrifying those who encountered his gaze, was but a type of the almost superhuman strength, and clearness of his intellect. He arrived not at conclusions like ordinary mortals, by the slow process of reasoning. With him to state the premises, and to see the inference at once, was instinct. Nor were his conclusions less correct, than if derived from a long chain of reasoning, like the instinct of Zerah Colburn, distancing and astounding the profoundest philosophers, without himself knowing how to explain the operation of his wonderful talents. The singularities of Mr. Randolph, were such as universally attend great genius, when coupled with an infirm constitution. The truth of this is exemplified in the cases of Pope, Rousseau, Alfieri, lord Byron, and others, whose eccentricities though probably not so extravagant, very much resembled his. Peace be to his ashes. He will be considered by future ages, when the rage of party is forgotten, the pride of his country, and the miracle of his age.

—

By Mr. Ritchie, editor of the "Richmond Enquirer."

John Randolph, esq. *of Roanoke.* Some abler pen than our own, will be found to do justice to the merits of Mr. Randolph. We may say truly, that a great man has this day fallen in Israel. As an orator, he was, with one exception, superior to any other man whom Virginia, and we may add, the United States, has ever produced—Patrick Henry alone bears away the palm from all competitors. For his powers of conversation, Mr. Randolph stood unrivalled. His genius was of the most brilliant order—and the most polished taste had lent all her graces to its improvement. As a politician, his reputation was great. The friends of the rights of the states, can never forget the distinguished services he has rendered on numerous occasions to their elevated cause. Peace be to his ashes! The man that traces these hasty lines buries all unworthy feelings in his grave.

—

Arrival of the remains of Mr. Randolph, at Richmond—from the Whig of May 29:

The remains of Mr. Randolph arrived last night in steamboat Patrick Henry, and were carried to Mrs. Duval's boarding house, where the funeral service of the Episcopal church was read over them this morning, at ten o'clock, by the rev. Mr. Lee. According to the request of the deceased, uttered a few weeks since, this was all the ceremony, he having intimated a wish that no funeral sermon should be preached over him. The procession started a few minutes after eleven, and was followed by an immense concourse of people as far as the toll gate of Mayor's bridge. Thirteen minute guns were fired as the procession set off, by a detachment of artillery, under the command of lieut. Hollins, as a token of respect entertained by that company for the memory of the deceased. Lieut. Randolph who arrived last night, joined in the procession. John and Johnny whose names have become classical, and will go down to posterity in indissoluble union with that of their master, formed a conspicuous part of the procession. Our sympathies were deeply affected by the silent and unostentatious grief of the former, down whose cheeks the tears trickled, as he assisted to place the remains of his master in the hearse. Strange as the deceased was known to be in his humors, capricious as was his temper, and small as his sympathy with mankind might appear to be, he had yet so contrived to entwine the affections of the poor African around him that he has probably never thought of existing without him.

Mr. Randolph's mind is said to have blazed out powerfully and brilliantly, as the lamp was dwindling into the socket. His mind dwelt incessantly upon Virginia, his dear old Virginia, the land of his birth, the home of his affections, and the theatre of his glory. His desire to be buried in his native land is characteristic.

"Moritur et moriens dulces reminiscitur Argos."

☞ It is rumored that Mr. Randolph has by his will left all his slaves free.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

April 25th, 1833.

Regulations for the government of the mail arrangement on the great Atlantic line from Washington, D. C. to Portland, Maine, commencing on the 1st May, 1833.

1. Double mail lines are to be run from Washington to Hartford, Ct. one of which will be known as the *fast line*—the other as the *ordinary line*. East of Hartford the mail is to be conveyed as now in one line; but conformably to the following schedule:

2. The fast line is to convey no other matter than letters and newspapers, and to deliver mails at the following offices only: Washington, Baltimore, (Wilmington, on the winter arrangement), Philadelphia, New York and Hartford.

3. The ordinary line is to convey all mails and mail matter not admitted into the fast line, and to deliver mails at all offices on the route.

4. The mails for the fast line are to be made up at each of the above named offices for every other of the above named offices, both delivery and distribution, under a distinct address to it—and marked "fast mail"—and be placed in a red canvass bag addressed by label to such office—no other portmanteaus than those under the large lock, and no other canvass bags than the red cases are to be conveyed by the fast line.

5. No distribution of the fast mails by an intervening distribution office is to be made—but all such intervening distribution offices will have their fast mails made up as aforesaid half an hour before the time set for the arrival of the mail, so as to subject it to no greater detention than will be required for opening the bags and taking out the mail for said office, and returning its own mails to the bags and closing the same.

6. Care should be taken to put in red bags to go out of the portmanteaus only such *published* matter as is entitled to go in the fast line, and to put such matter invariably in red bags. This regulation applies to mails to be conveyed on the great western line from Baltimore. Red bags *in* portmanteaus are to be labelled on wrapping paper folded, and tied and sealed at the mouth of the bag—*out* of portmanteaus on wood.

7. When a canvass bag, addressed to an intermediate point, as to New York for instance, is received at that office and emptied of its contents, let it pass through to the end of the fast line, Hartford for instance, as an empty bag open, with the label pinned on, to receive the returning mail—and so *vice versa*.

8. The offices of Portland, Portsmouth, Boston and Providence will, in making up their delivery or distribution mails admissible in the fast line for the large offices on the route of that line, mark them "fast mail" for the better convenience of the postmaster of Hartford in arranging the mails, to the appropriate bags.

9. Mails for Wilmington from the east will be, during the summer arrangement, sent to Philadelphia, from which office they will be despatched direct to Wilmington. At Washington and Baltimore, they will be made up in a separate portmanteau, under a large lock, to be left at New Castle.

10. The schedule for the winter arrangements is to be observed at Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, whenever steamboats cease running on the Chesapeake and Delaware—at New York and the offices east of it, whenever steamboats cease running between New Haven and New York.

11. Ordinary mails from Washington to Baltimore, and *vice versa*, are to be despatched every morning and to run through in not exceeding seven hours.

12. Ordinary mails from Baltimore to Philadelphia, and *vice versa*, are to be despatched by every steamboat of the "Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland steamboat company," and by the Havre de Grace and Port Deposite stage lines.

13. Ordinary mails from Philadelphia to New York, and *vice versa*, will be sent as now by the steamboat line, and by a stage line to depart early in the morning from Philadelphia, so as to lap, in time, upon the steamboat line at Trenton, by which stage lines the mails for Trenton and intermediate offices are to be sent—and by a stage line to depart at the latest hour for crossing the Hudson river from New York, to go to Newark that night and lap the next morning on the steamboat line at New Brunswick by which stage line, the mails for New Brunswick and the intermediate offices are to be sent—on the winter arrangement a second stage line for the ordinary mail will be sent regularly through from office to office.

14. Ordinary mails from New York to Hartford will be despatched daily by the steamboat and by the stages, Sunday excepted. On the Sabbath the fast mails will be sent by the stages, as the New Haven steamboats do not run on that day—returning, the ordinary mail will be sent by stages to New Haven and thence by steamboat to New York—and the fast mails will be conveyed the entire distance by stages. The stages conveying the fast mails may receive at the offices between New Haven and New York pocket mails to be delivered at New York.

15. The distribution at Stamford is discontinued. It will hereafter be performed in the post offices at New York and Hartford.

16. To prevent delays, the contractor will receive his load of passengers and baggage before receiving the mail;—and the postmaster is required on discovering too great a load of the former to allow the requisite speed, to report the fact to the department.

17. Punctual arrival at or before the time fixed in the schedule, will be indispensable, as the outgoing mail is in no case to be detained beyond the time set for its departure, except in the single instance noted in the schedule.

18. The subjoined schedules will be faithfully complied with, and performed by each contractor on the line, from and after the 1st May, 1833.

19. Postmasters will report each failure immediately, with the cause if known—and will also report monthly registers of arrivals and departures.

20. Postmasters will advise the department of any disadjustment or want of the proper connexion with the pending routes that may be occasioned by the change of time made by the following schedules, together with their best suggestions of improvement.

—

SCHEDULE NO. I.

From Washington to Portland.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Leave Washington at 12 night.
    Arrive at Baltimore by 5 a. m.
Leave Baltimore at 6 a. m.
    Arrive at Philadelphia by 5 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 6 p. m. (earlier if mail is in) run in 12 hours.
    Arrive at New York by 6 a. m.
Leave N. York [1] at 7 a. m. on week days, in steamboat.
    " [2] at 6½ a. m. or earlier, on Sundays, in post coaches.
    Arrive at Hartford [1] by 7 p. m.
    " [2] by 10½ p. m. Sunday.
Leave Hartford [1] at 8 p. m.
    " [2] by 11½ p. m. Sunday.
    Arrive at Boston [1] by 12 m.
    " [2] by 3½ p. m. Monday.
Leave Boston [1] at 1 p. m.
    " [2] at 4½ p. m.
    Arrive at Portsmouth [1] by 11 p. m.
    " [2] by 2½ a. m. Tuesday.
Leave Portsmouth [1] at 12 night.
    " [2] at 3½ a. m. Tuesday.
    Arrive at Portland [1] by 9 a. m.
    " [2] by 12½ noon, Tuesday.

SCHEDULE NO. II.

From Portland to Washington.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Leave Portland at 10 a. m.
    Arrive at Portsmouth by 7 p. m.
Leave Portsmouth at 8 p. m.
    Arrive at Boston by 6 a. m.
Leave Boston at 7 a. m.
    Arrive at Hartford by 11 p. m.
Leave Hartford at 12 night.
    Arrive at New York by 4 p. m.
Leave New York at 5 p. m.
    Arrive at Philadelphia by 6 a. m.

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Leave Philadelphia at 6. a. m.
Arrive at Baltimore by 4. p. m.
Leave Baltimore at 5. p. m. but to wait for the mail a reasonable time in the discretion of the postmaster.
Arrive at Washington by 11 p. m.

SCHEDULE NO. III.
From Washington to Portland.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Leave Washington at 9½ p. m.
Arrive at Baltimore by 2½ a. m.
Leave Baltimore at 3 a. m.
Arrive at Philadelphia by 5½ p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 6 p. m.
Arrive at New York by 6 a. m.
Leave New York at 6½ a. m.
Arrive at Hartford by 10½ p. m.
Leave Hartford at 11½ p. m.
Arrive at Boston by 3½ p. m.
Leave Boston at 4½ p. m.
Arrive at Portsmouth by 2½ a. m.
Leave Portsmouth at 3½ a. m.
Arrive at Portland by 12½ noon.

SCHEDULE NO IV.
From Portland to Washington.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Leave Portland at 9½ a. m.
Arrive at Portsmouth by 6½ p. m.
Leave Portsmouth at 7½ p. m.
Arrive at Boston by 5½ a. m.
Leave Boston at 6½ a. m.
Arrive at Hartford by 10½ p. m.
Leave Hartford at 11½ p. m.
Arrive at New York by 3½ p. m.
Leave New York at 4½ p. m.
Arrive at Philadelphia by 5½ a. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 6 a. m.
Arrive at Baltimore by 10 p. m.
Leave Baltimore at 11 p. m.; but wait for the mail a reasonable time, in the discretion of the postmaster.
Arrive at Washington by 5. a. m.

WM. T. BARRY, *postmaster general.*

We meet with the following, presented to shew the operation of the summer arrangement of the mails:

Baltimore	6 hours	from Washington	38 miles.
Philadelphia	12		Baltimore	98
New York	12		Philadel.	89
New Haven	7		New York	76
Hartford	6		New Haven	38
Boston	20		Hartford	97
Portsmouth	8		Boston	56
Portland	9		Portsmouth	54
Total	79	from Washington to Portland		542 miles.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES—1832.

Extracts from the report of the secretary of the treasury concerning the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending September 30, 1832—with statements of the tonnage, &c.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED FROM EACH COUNTRY.						
	Free of duty.	*Paying duties ad valorem.*	*Paying specific duties.*	TOTAL.	*In American vessels.*	*In foreign vessels.*	*From the dominions of each power.*
Russia	$146,769	$724,721	$2,380,362	$3,251,852	$3,093,756	$158,096	$3,251,852
Prussia	65	7,629	20,233	27,927	27,927		27,927
Sweden and Norway	65	3,165	1,094,164	1,097,394	804,856	292,538	1,150,804
Swedish West Indies	30,742	4,974	17,694	53,410	45,869	7,541	
Denmark	65	826	62,451	63,342	54,804	8,538	1,182,708
Danish West Indies	230,728	28,551	860,087	1,119,366	1,030,375	88,991	
Netherlands	45,782	702,418	612,468	1,360,668	1,225,648	135,020	
Dutch East Indies	58,518	12,544	597,912	668,974	668,974		2,358,474
Dutch West Indies	124,095	3,942	200,795	328,832	326,401	2,431	
England	1,144,460	28,924,914	4,779,188	34,848,562	31,706,333	3,142,229	
Scotland	7,084	1,277,270	296,458	1,580,812	262,732	1,318,080	
Ireland	316	457,873	33,702	491,891	374,870	117,021	
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.		370	164	534		534	
Gibraltar	15,104	54,801	209,953	279,858	279,858		
British East Indies	243,867	1,457,375	837,696	2,538,938	2,538,938		42,406,924
British West Indies	586,370	130,440	705,427	1,422,237	1,102,458	319,779	
British American colonies	839,031	109,962	280,533	1,229,526	821,378	408,148	
Other British colonies	1,000	93	1,458	2,551	2,551		
Cape of Good Hope	204	620	11,191	12,015	12,015		
Hanse Towns and Germany	139,005	2,465,879	260,212	2,865,096	1,590,624	1,274,472	2,865,096
France on the Atlantic	126,848	9,563,629	1,241,506	10,931,983	10,450,490	481,493	
France on the Mediterranean	38,258	534,792	670,725	1,243,775	1,119,874	123,901	12,754,615
French West Indies	160,564	9,659	408,634	578,857	541,593	37,264	
Hayti	412,485	53,505	1,587,396	2,053,386	1,971,291	82,095	2,053,386
Spain on the Atlantic	19,352	285,358	372,773	677,483	652,222	25,261	
Spain on the Mediterranean	1,056	35,655	703,990	740,701	644,775	95,926	
Teneriffe and other Canaries	62,629	218	91,990	154,837	154,837		10,863,290
Manilla and Philippine Islands	63,041	174,375	94,814	332,230	332,230		
Cuba	167,427	579,867	6,321,563	7,068,857	5,617,794	1,451,063	
Other Spanish West Indies	78,987	70,515	1,739,680	1,889,182	1,775,031	114,151	
Portugal	3,721	3,300	116,795	123,816	75,857	47,959	
Madeira	5,221	883	222,214	228,318	228,318		
Fayal and other Azores	7,384	790	13,508	21,682	21,682		485,264
Cape de Verd Islands	74,475	2,464	10,767	87,706	86,147	1,559	
Other Portuguese African ports	8,847	11,749	3,146	23,742	23,742		
Sicily	36,545	92,185	27,887	156,617	141,667	14,950	156,617
Italy	286,380	1,135,040	198,375	1,619,795	1,608,434	11,361	1,619,795
Trieste	149,258	164,330	48,439	362,027	269,435	92,592	362,027
Turkey, Levant and Egypt	62,324	342,306	518,999	923,629	891,923	31,706	923,629
Mexico	3,951,518	232,598	109,838	4,293,954	3,570,822	723,132	4,293,954
Central Republic of America	160,604	90,252	37,460	288,316	285,746	2,570	288,316
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	29,763	4,145	254	34,162	30,465	3,697	34,162

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WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED FROM EACH COUNTRY.						
	Free of duty.	*Paying duties ad valorem.*	*Paying specific duties.*	TOTAL.	*In American vessels.*	*In foreign vessels.*	*From the dominions of each power.*
Colombia	583,809	30,320	825,053	1,439,182	1,379,563	59,619	1,439,182
Brazil	1,238,689	309,061	2,343,095	3,890,845	3,853,876	36,969	3,890,845
Argentine republic	1,415,031	125,955	19,185	1,560,171	1,539,820	20,351	1,560,171
Chili	500,966	2,137	1,520	504,623	504,623		504,623
Peru	686,677	22,924	10,497	720,098	720,098		720,098
Asia, generally	3,713	4,451	103,016	111,180	111,180		111,180
Africa, generally	186,303	122,520	12,709	321,532	321,532		321,532
West Indies, generally			12,740	12,740	12,740		12,740
China	95,941	2,392,733	2,856,233	5,344,907	5,344,907		5,344,907
South Seas	15,000		175	15,175	15,175		15,175
Sandwich Islands		920		920	920		920
Arabia	2,553	10,378	11,094	24,025	24,025		24,025
Uncertain ports	814		4,214	5,028	5,028		5,028
Total	14,249,453	52,777,381	34,002,432	101,029,266	90,298,229	10,731,037	101,029,266

Treasury department, Register's office, February 12, 1833.

T. L. SMITH, *register.*

No. 2.

Summary statement of the quantity and value of goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, in American and foreign vessels, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1831, and ending on the 30th September, 1832.

[☞In *cases of comparison*, between the years 1832 and 1831, the careful examiner will please to observe—that, while the lists for the year 1832, contain *all* the articles in the tables for THAT year—the value of a few items, under the same denomination, is not found in the columns for 1831. And, in the tables for 1831, there were some items, under certain denominations, which are not to be found in the tables for 1832. We make this explanation for the sake of those persons who may desire to make very close and accurate comparisons—but the whole amount of the things omitted is of small, if any, importance—affecting only a few articles of inconsiderable value, on either side. The aggregates are given, [for 1831], as though every item had been inserted, for the sake of a general, or summary, comparison.]

Species of merchandise.	*In American vessels.**	*Total.* 1832.	*Total.* 1831.
VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.			
Articles imported for the use of the United States.	$814	$814	$292
Articles specially imported for incorporated philosophical societies.			
Philosophical apparatus, instruments, &c.	6,984	7,160	10,917
Books, maps and charts	10,578	10,969	15,733
Statuary, busts, casts and specimens of sculpture	3,325	3,325	721
Paintings, drawings, etchings and engravings			2,478
Cabinets of coins and gems	50	50	
Medals and collections of antiquity			5
Specimens of botany	8,391	8,862	6,458
Models of invention and machinery	80	80	11
Anatomical preparations	40	128	1,839
Antimony, regulus of	14,760	15,692	20,487
Lapis calaminaris, teutenegue, spelter, or zinc	15,029	18,767	29,723
Burr stones, unwrought	29,436	31,036	40,744
Brimstone and sulphur	54,570	61,177	38,634
Cork tree, bark of	3,047	3,211	1,264
Clay, unwrought	8,669	14,211	10,711
Rags of any kind of cloth	409,774	466,387	276,617
Furs of all kinds	299,733	335,577	417,038
Hides and skins raw	4,488,630	4,680,128	3,057,543
Plaster of Paris	12,410	104,745	119,444
Barilla	78,328	78,990	43,560
Wood, dye	392,409	418,386	308,957
unmanuf. mahogany, &c.	278,732	317,836	332,111
Animals for breed	23,935	24,451	18,563
Pewter, old	2,765	3,139	1,543
Tin in pigs and bars	125,122	125,531	134,380
Brass in pigs and bars	6	6	
old	4,042	4,447	2,429
Copper in pigs and bars	748,817	752,937	530,682
in plates, suited to the sheathing of ships	546,085	624,340	560,609
for the use of the mint	20,490	20,490	14,735
Copper] old, fit only for re-manufacture	147,611	177,427	119,281
Bullion, gold	102,021	102,021	166,119
silver	735,124	736,711	686,283
Specie, gold	590,793	614,665	765,838
silver	3,701,737	4,454,107	5,687,633
All other articles	30,973	31,650	35,171
Total	12,895,310	14,249,453	13,456,025
VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.			
Manufacture of			
Wool, or of which wool is a component material—		*Total.* 1832.	*Total.* 1831.
Not exceeding 50 cents per square yard	$904,444	$941,631	$1,317,645
Exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 cts. per do.	2,249,269	2,262,193	2,405,770
Do. 100 do. 250 do.	1,788,153	1,804,701	2,303,511
Do. 250 do. 400 do.	76,042	78,006	85,998
Do. 400 cts. per squ. yd.	11,633	12,310	8,518
Blankets	534,887	602,796	1,180,478
Hosiery, gloves, mits and bindings	240,052	260,563	325,856
Hats and caps	47,378	59,836	
Bombasins	323 046	327,623	461,898
Worsted stuff goods	2,511,405	2,615,124	3,392,037
All other manufactures of	325,311	351,132	490,651
Cotton—Printed or colored	5,635,977	6,355,475	10,046,500
White	2,083,922	2,258,672	4,285,175
Hosiery, gloves, mits and bindings	824,739	1,035,513	887,957
Twist, yarn and thread	254,376	316,122	393,414
Nankeens	111,635	120,629	114,076
All other manufactures of	283,174	313,241	363,102
Silks from India, piece goods	2,564,262	2,564,262	1,803,239
Sewing silk, hosiery and other manufactures	132,070	132,070	53,766
Other places, piece goods	3,977,936	4,000,011	6,155,739
Sewing silk, hosiery and other manufactures	2,343,123	2,398,225	2,891,649
Lace—Thread, silk or cotton	794,377	846,413	1,345,391
coach	3,603	3,603	5,068
Flax, linens bleached and unbleached	2,885,197	3,391,503	3,145,797
checks and stripes	18,661	37,056	18,159
other manufactures of	393,386	644,605	626,155
Hemp, ticklenburgs, osnaburgs and burlaps	38,721	366,320	514,645
sheeting brown	285,212	305,896	275,059
white	20,381	40,131	76,440
other manufactures of	18,961	84,114	122,009
Clothing, ready made	112,478	120,443	108,242
Hats, caps, &c. of Leghorn, chip, straw, grass, &c.	187,982	193,591	255,893
Iron and iron and steel—			
side arms and fire arms, other than muskets and rifles	289,236	305,205	214,194
drawing knives, axes, adzes and socket chisels	53,981	62,774	30,183
bridle bits of every description	99,828	99,977	80,637
steelyards, scale beams and vices	63,715	67,613	67,609
cutting knives, sickles, scythes, reaping hoops, spades and shovels	114,178	133,677	118,743
screws weighing 25 lbs. or upwards			

*The difference of the amounts in this column and those in the total, shews the quantity imported in foreign vessels—which we have omitted, to add the column for 1831. ED. REG.

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Iron] wood screws	130,612	133,968	112,545
other articles not specified	3,574,062	3,894,298	3,735,010
Copper, vessels	4,328	6,103	8,170
all other manufactures	34,304	36,404	42,117
Gold and silver lace	9,222	9,327	4,043
watches and parts of	760,243	767,572	445,977
articles composed wholly or chiefly of pearls, &c.	78,745	82,895	85,582
Wares, glass, not subject to specific duties	235,254	367,031	235,909
China or porcelain	158,017	166,478	108,169
earthen and stone	1,374,286	1,857,542	1,516,435
japanned	55,628	57,556	71,658
plated	295,225	301,189	189,419
gilt	129,898	130,493	105,429
Brass	734,333	789,548	630,687
Tin	17,705	19,328	20,472
Pewter and lead, except shot	25,164	26,748	34,843
Wood, including cabinet ware	131,666	174,263	147,750
Leather, including saddles, bridles and harness	638,701	649,418	811,251
Plated saddlery, coach and harness furniture	109,651	109,651	94,512
Marble and manufactures of	27,056	29,191	7,747
Square wire, used for umbrella stretchers	34,929	43,093	29,050
Cyphering slates	6,867	9,375	14,024

Prepared quills	23,342	30,101	19,087
Black lead pencils	3,622	4,721	5,129
Paper hangings	92,425	93,873	88,487
Brushes of all kinds	22,543	24,140	16,741
Hair seating	30,217	32,818	36,748
Bolting cloths	42,440	52,257	52,203
Copper bottoms, cut round, raised to the edge, &c.	7,627	8,826	20,609
Quicksilver	223,540	263,347	411,079
Brass, in plates	13,098	13,144	17,153
Tin, in plates	411,540	525,417	588,417
Crude salt petre	427,028	427,028	282,115
Lead ore			
Opium	243,884	243,884	176,736
Raw silk	48,938	48,938	88,557
Articles not specially enumerated—			
at 12½ per cent.	867,807	943,052	1,252,320
at 15 do.	3,498,221	3,975,604	3,071,301
at 20 do.	134,285	141,029	129,710
at 25 do.	85,735	109,972	114,895
at 30 do.	586,193	646,219	633,728
at 33⅓ do.	3,827	3,827	508
at 35 do.	5,561	6,477	7,525
at 40 do.	619	619	145
at 45 do.	265	267	72
at 50 do.	2,713	4,295	5,491
Total	47,944,096	52,777,381	61,534,966

Species of merchandise. PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.		*In American vessels.* Quantity.	Value.	*Total*—1832. Quantity.	Value.	*Total*—1831. Quantity.	Value.
Manufactures of wool, not exceeding 33⅓ cents per sq. yd.	sq. yds.	1,762,849	$476,242	1,868,544	$503,193	2,598,603	$695,666
Carpeting—Brussels, Turkey and Wilton	do	138,202	202,476	144,066	210,335	127,746	170,718
Venetian and ingrain	do	455,462	305,921	512,793	346,589	385,839	249,980
All other of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton	do	743	801	814	851	471	401
Patent painted or stained floor cloth	do	9,120	9,161	25,488	25,394	20,721	18,962
Oil cloth other than patent floor cloth	do	856	200	2,957	1,162	7,076	2,800
Furniture oil cloth	do	29,223	7,985	51,859	13,411	15,056	3,015
Floor matting of flags or other materials	do	109,795	12,137	109,858	12,169	40,574	4,225
Sail duck	do	2,605,588	744,187	2,703,628	776,191	1,674,240	470,030
Cotton bagging	do	43,940	4,963	803,489	87,966	207,906	18,966
Wines, Madeira, in casks	gallons	118,706	241,680	120,715	244,738	114,626	202,027
in bottles	do	13,391		13,417			
Sherry, in casks	do	31,299	46,227	40,551	55,134	78,905	91,030
in bottles	do	372		372			
Red, of France and Spain	do	1,473,648	303,968	2,062,396	445,570	934,451	227,927
Of France, Spain, &c. not enumerated	do	2,347,916	789,002	2,781,043	923,341	1,888,355	609,591
Of Sicily and other countries, in casks	do	538,402	622,053	585,690	718,696	663,725	542,483
in bottles	do	177,537		241,372			
Spirits—from grain	do	580,793	268,050	689,605	321,903	530,550	242,137
from other materials	do	1,528,417	737,039	2,120,535	1,043,115	1,960,973	795,600
Molasses	do	15,055,573	2,383,248	15,860,553	2,524,281	17,085,878	2,432,488
Beer, ale and porter	do	48,349	50,838	71,343	73,733	61,759	57,271
Vinegar	do	26,359	5,176	57,580	11,161	36,543	6,692
Oil—spermaceti	do	49		52		425	
whale and other fish	do	421		421		456	
olive, in casks	do	91,179		91,827		234,647	
castor	do	23	376,544	87	433,738	67	200,408
linseed	do	608,396		719,898		118,556	
rapeseed	do	240		240		13	
hempseed	do	348		348			
Teas—Bohea	pounds	637,341		637,341		415,058	
souchong	do	2,960,760		2,960,764		1,415,445	
hyson skin	do	1,344,353	2,787,669	1,345,600	2,788,353	436,190	1,418,037
hyson	do	4,142,893		4,142,919		2,504,125	
imperial	do	819,982		819,982		412,049	
Coffee	do	81,363,466	7,914,861	91,722,329	9,099,464	81,757,386	6,317,666
Cocoa	do	1,501,520	70,160	1,622,336	83,596	2,839,445	152,134
Chocolate	do	4,766	1,337	6,342	2,021	5,747	2,444
Sugar—brown	do	55,021,125	2,317,056	60,117,717	2,536,441	98,576,928	4,220,983
white	do	5,343,014	335,983	6,334,571	3[illegible]7,247	10,437,726	689,884
candy and loaf	do	30,596	2,420	36,479	2,916	215,739	20,899
other refined	do	124	15	124	15	775	48
Fruits—almonds	do	1,465,419		1,606,762		1,189,589	
currants	do	276,503		287,881		233,033	
prunes	do	226,528		261,777		96,948	
figs	do	672,995	436,409	678,012	463,938	1,251,823	554,307
raisins, in jars	do	2,500,933		2,615,681		3,892,696	
other	do	1,667,890		1,767,679		3,588,050	
Spices—ginger	do	2,875		2,875		1,998	
Cayenne pepper	do	1,024		1,024		777	
mace	do	2,144		2,144		1,144	
nutmegs	do	46,802		46,802		13,179	
cinnamon	do	10,564	282,056	10,567	306,013	21,849	279,095
cloves	do	102,704		102,707		88,358	
black pepper	do	2,765,016		2,765,021		2,060,135	
pimento	do	857,131		1,106,775		1,524,500	
cassia	do	476,079		476,079		277,008	
Candles—spermaceti and wax	do	2,474	969	2,743	1,072	307	117
tallow	do	117,774	8,510	174,531	12,235	22,774	1,559
Cheese	do	185,225	18,236	198,709	20,073	59,739	7,277
Soap	do	731,329	44,084	768,645	46,695	163,170	9,640
Tallow	do	225,586	12,410	225,920	12,445	149,667	10,206

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Species of merchandise. PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.		*In American vessels.* Quantity.	Value.	*Total*—1830. Quantity.	Value.	*Total*—1831. Quantity.	Value.
Lard	do	723	41	723	41	5,778	451
Beef and pork	do	22,830	1,367	90,837	2,115	335,922	6,690
Bacon	do	10,758	1,186	24,305	2,204	27,757	2,508
Butter	do	3,139	505	3,666	592	746	104
Saltpetre	do	221	21	333	31	240	22
Vitrol—blue or Roman	do	4,557	313	4,557	313		
oil of	do	16		16			
Camphor—crude	do	9,887	6,317	9,887	6,317	68,434	13,705
refined	do	3,216		3,216			
Salts—Epsom	do	926	41	926	41	131	6
glauber	do	424		424			
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	do	76	40	1,401	226	75	24
Snuff	do	905	505	1,284	664	4,075	2,365
Indigo	do	1,104,428	968,094	1,114,827	978,179	803,252	759,012
Cotton	do	442,688	34,520	442,688	34,520	345,459	33,475
Gunpowder	do	16,250	5,566	33,032	9,382	72,239	20,043
Bristles	do	406,228	108,779	410,206	110,722	245,466	74,776
Glue	do	294,505	25,789	310,673	27,373	99,796	9,228
Ochre—dry	do	773,272	11,963	1,597,986	25,678	1,172,195	18,205
in oil	do	240	35	240	35	1,184	53
White and read lead	do	383,704	21,520	557,781	30,791	111,178	6,762
Whiting, and Paris white	do	-	-	340,465	2,711	65,590	650
Orange mineral	do	367	22	367	22	385	26
Sugar of lead	do	229,372	25,177	353,563	40,611	147,223	16,779
Lead—bar, sheet and pig	do	3,861,807	87,846	5,833,588	124,311	2,108,165	52,120
shot	do	8,423	312	8,563	321	6,965	290
Cordage—tarred and cables	do	2,204,176	102,364	2,459,301	116,389	684,507	33,522
untarred and yarn	do	69,966	3,583	79,129	3,999	105,725	6,344
Twine, packthread and seines	do	353,794	75,453	452,850	95,772	379,716	71,172
Corks	do	219,999	49,554	235,054	52,252	140,918	31,455
Copper—rods and bolts	do	11,675	2,080	16,794	3,077	20,379	3,906
nails and spikes	do	1,182	219	5,010	1,069	7,675	1,542
Fire arms—muskets	No.	4,078	12,501	4,309	14,239	1,079	2,946
rifles	do	21	330	23	349	18	193
Iron, and steel wire, not above No. 14	pounds	213,499	81,915	243,390	91,069	608,779	67,718
above No. 14	do	397,526		419,605			
tacks, brads, &c. not above 16 oz. per M.	M.	29,128	3,238	30,388	3,394	27,972	4,297
above 16	pounds	2,248		2,497		1,905	
nails	do	656,154	42,291	746,544	47,130	814,748	52,597
spikes	do	106,884	4,264	150,623	5,635	75,999	3,175
cables and chains, or parts thereof	do	1,312,571	56,125	2,454,360	106,576	1,004,540	51,341
mill cranks	do					23	3
mill saws	No.	3,850	10,956	4,191	11,964	5,679	16,160
anchors	pounds	48,132	2,593	78,921	4,087	54,771	2,287
anvils	do	1,232,499	68,182	1,393,295	77,130	1,253,430	64,064
hammers and sledges	do	77,046	3,105	90,637	3,669	166,166	4,949
castings	do	1,858,013	38,944	2,999,039	59,545	1,174,510	32,143
brazier's rods	do	346,439	8,823	525,313	13,727	487,013	13,660
nail rods	do	123,210	1,988	126,542	2,063	227,160	4,585
sheet and hoop	do	5,646,907	165,395	6,391,578	182,559	5,672,779	151,909
slit or rolled	do	7,334	176	7,334	176	23,234	794
pig	cwt.	109,906	123,300	203,095	222,303	138,967	160,681
bar and bolt, rolled	do	261,498	435,933	427,745	701,549	344,918	544,664
hammered	pounds	69,123,417	1,578,881	85,456,164	1,929,493	52,232,192	1,260,166
slabs, blooms, &c.	do						
Steel	cwt.	40,418	471,985	54,929	645,510	34,203	399,635
Hemp	do	142,411	815,760	150,739	866,865	51,909	295,706
Flax, unmanufactured	do	1,837	16,194	1,837	16,194	463	6,472
Wool do	pounds	3,764,467	649,350	4,042,838	698,721	5,622,960	1,288,909
Alum	cwt.	76	1,198	78	1,206	9	13
Copperas	do	365	369	448	458	21	30
Wheat flour	cwt.	6	21	9	29	5	14
Salt	bushels	3,605,112	449,801	5,041,326	634,910	4,182,340	535,138
Coal	do	1,024,213	112,648	2,043,389	211,017	1,022,245	108,250
Wheat	do	1,164	1,146	1,168	1,151	620	685
Oats	do	297	148	1,187	331	1,226	333
Potatoes	do	13,903	5,363	45,816	18,436	24,591	7,818
Paper—folio and quarto post	pounds	15,280	127,785	20,449	136,555	17,357	212,994
foolscap	do	731,552		752,322		1,221,245	
printing	do	4,829		4,829		5,328	
sheathing	do	1,455		9,394		20,423	
all other	do	34,967		38,928		45,680	
Books—printed previous to 1775	volumes	880	127,000	954	133,626	3,077	175,049
in other languages than English, &c.	do	63,873		70,920		91,158	
Latin or Greek	pounds	6,657		8,085		11,925	
all other	do	84,830		86,703		123,660	
Glass ware—cut and not specified	do	22,559	9,327	24,221	10,079	18,344	7,813
all other articles	do	509,978	68,490	1,060,291	128,175	749,485	102,075
Glass—apothecaries' vials, not above 6 oz. and less	groce	956	2,164	1,356	3,237	341	1,960
above 6 oz. and not above 8 oz.	do	3		19		61	
bottles, not above 1 quart	do	12,329	58,080	25,874	119,835	17,875	81,877
above 1 and not above 2 quarts	do	49		64		4	
above 2 and not above 1 gallon	do			16		14	
demijohns	No.	29,887	9,006	58,410	17,013	58,157	17,851
window, not above 8 by 10 in.	100 sq. ft.	231	30,909	394	63,241	854	59,576
10 by 12 do	do	285		469		373	
above 10 by 12 and not above 10 by 15 in.	do	480		856		685	
above 10 by 15	do	1,435		3,183		2,691	
uncut, in plates	do	2		2			

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Species of merchandise. PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.		*In American vessels.* Quantity.	Value.	*Total*—1830. Quantity.	Value.	*Total*—1831. Quantity.	Value.
Fish—dried	quintals	170		1,359		1,363	
salmon	barrels	775		2,104		2,314	
mackerel	do	24	6,670	32	28,584	4,552	49,421
all other	do	126		264		454	
Shoes and slippers, silk	pairs	2,194		2,604		4,335	
prunelle, and other of stuff, &c.	do	3,091	15,701	3,160	17,170	1,291	11,954
leather, &c. for men and women	do	14,777		16,535		11,199	
childrens	do	3,827		5,819		811	
Boots and bootees	do	1,503	2,696	2,007	3,428	1,455	2,868
Cigars	M.	39,563	447,165	42,516	473,134	39,212	433,457
Playing cards	packs	2,688	176	2,688	176	1,517	118
Roofing slates, not exceeding 12 by 6 in.	tons.	36		134			
12 by 14 do	do	192		584			
14 by 16 do	do	3,071		3,665			
16 by 18 do	do	174	38,362	606	81,732		70,349
18 by 20 do	do	351		974			
20 by 24 do	do	66		700			
above 20 by 24 do	do			13			
Value of merchandise paying specific duties			29,458,823		34,002,432		28,199,533
do do ad valorem			47,944,096		52,777,381		61,534,966
do do free of duty			12,895,310		14,249,453		13,456,625
Total value			$90,298,229		101,029,266		103,191,124

Treasury department, register's office, February 12, 1833.

T. L. SMITH, *register.*

☞BRIEF [EDITORIAL] ABSTRACT, SHEWING FROM WHENCE CERTAIN PORTIONS OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES WERE IMPORTED, IN 1832.

Rags—$383,239 from Italy and Trieste, and some from the Hanse Towns, &c.

Furs—chiefly from England and British American colonies.

Hides and skins—$1,408,651 Argentine Rep. 1,210,729 Brazil, 253,623 Colombia, 226,761 British East Indies, 220,244 Chili, 160,888 Peru, &c.

Wood dye—from Mexico, Hayti, Honduras and Africa.

Mahogany—205,308 Hayti, 34,414 Cuba, 19,310 British West Indies.

Copper, in pigs 352,702 Peru, 231,298 Chili, 68,654 China, 62,317 Manilla, 20,067 England.

Copper, sheathing—621,648 England.

Bullion, gold—England, Mexico, Africa.

——— silver—538,592 Mexico, 107,776 Chili.

Specie, gold—195,622 Colombia, 177,284 British West Indies, 57,820 British American colonies, 35,210 England.

——— silver—3,086,029 Mexico, 484,925 Br. American colonies, 231,928 Br. West Indies, 111,932 French West Indies—all else under 100,000.

Manufactures of wool.		*From G. B. & Ireland.*
Cloths—		
not exceeding 33⅓ cts sq. yd.	$503,193	501,383
50	944,631	902,789
100	2,262,193	2,033,589
250	1,804,701	1,639,552
400	78,006	73,294
exceeding 400	12,310	12,075
Blankets	602,796	509,952
Hosiery, gloves, &c,	260,563	221,497
Bombasins	327,623	121,135
Worsted stuffs	2,615,124	2,467,447
All other	351,132	307,112
Whole value	9,763,272	8,809,825

So that of $9,763,272, the whole importation, $8,809,825 were from England, Scotland and Ireland—nearly all from the former.

Of the cloths not exceeding 100 cents the square yard $192,021, and of those not exceeding 250 cents, 120,347 were received from France.

Of the blankets $77,942 from France; of the bombasins 206,117 France; of the worsted stuffs 75,490 Hanse Towns, &c. and 69,489 France.

Manufactures of cotton.		*From G. Br. &c.*
Painted or colored	6,355,475	5,336,423
White	2,258,672	1,784,938
Hosiery, gloves, &c.	1,035,513	559,854
Twist and yarn	316,122	300,924
Nankins	120,629	10,929
All other	313,242	111,596
	10,399,653	8,104,664

Of printed or colored goods 654,844 from France, 276,737 Hanse Towns; of the white 409,257 France; of the hosiery 450,262 Hanse Towns; of other manufactures 142,685 from France.

Hats, caps and bonnets of grass or straw—chiefly from Italy.

Silks from India—whole value 2,564,262; from China 1,896,305; British East Indies 591,001; Dutch E. Indies 63,992. Sewing silk from China.

Other silk goods.		*From France.*
Piece goods	4,000,010	3,232,758
Sewing silk	552,241	164,021
Hosiery, gloves, &c.	204,635	114,894
Other articles	1,641,384	1,536,144
	6,398,270	5,047,817

Of the piece goods 443,231 from Italy, 256,934 England; sewing silk 304,362 Italy; other articles 58,985 England.

Laces—whole value 846,412; from England 660,232; from France 113,898; from Hanse Towns 53,823.

Manufactures of flax.		*From G. B. & Ireland.*
Linens, bleached or unb.	3,391,503	2,282,118
Checks and stripes	37,056	11,413
Other	644,605	436,518
	4,073,168	2,730,049

Of the linens 541,769 dollars worth were from the Hanse Towns, &c. and 570,183 from France.

Ticklenburgs, &c.—chiefly from Scotland, and 44,067 Hanse Towns.

Sheetings (hemp)—chiefly from Russia.

Watches and parts—465,477 England, 289,206 France.

Manufactures of iron and steel.		*England, &c.*
Side arms, &c.	305,205	183,101
Drawing Knives, &c.	62,774	62,443
Bridle bits	99,977	99,944
Steel yards, &c.	67,613	67,293
Cutting knives, &c.	133,677	108,985
Screws, 25 lbs. and upwards	—	—
——— "wood"	133,968	133,555
Other articles	3,894,298	3,704,494
	4,697,512	4,359,815

Of the side arms, &c. 54,134 from France, 62,518 Netherlands; of "other articles" 115,712 Hanse Town; 33,158 France.

Glass not subject to specific duties—nearly all from the Hanse Towns. China or porcelain 53,336 England; 16,610 China. Earthen and stone 1,848,785 England. Japanned 54,197 England. Plated 287,088 England.

Brass wares 534,997, England, &c. 138,660 France; 55,407 Hanse Towns, 52,111 Netherlands.

The various minor manufactures that follow in the tables, (and have been already sufficiently noticed in the next preceding statement), were chiefly imported from England—except those of leather and paper hangings which were chiefly from France.

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Whole value of art's subject to ad val. duties	52,777,381
of which from Eng. Scotland & Ireland	30,660,427
France	10,098,421
Hanse Towns, &c.	2,465,879
China	2,392,733
British East Indies	1,457,375
Italy	1,135,040
Russia	724,721
Netherlands	702,418
Cuba	579,867

All else under 500,000 dollars.

Cotton bagging—nearly all from Scotland.

Carpets—nearly all from England and Scotland.

Painted floor cloths—the same.

Sail duck—chiefly from Russia; but some from the Netherlands and Hanse Towns.

Wines—chiefly from France.

Spirits distilled from grain—chiefly from the Netherlands.

Spirits from other materials—chiefly from France.

Oils—chiefly linseed, from England and the Netherlands.

Teas—all except a few pounds, direct from China.

Coffee—25,733,582 lbs. from Brazil; 24,128,542 Cuba; 15,934,853 Hayti; 7,802,111 Dutch East Indies; 6,640,630 other Spanish W. Indies; 5,978,049 Colombia; 1,570,708 Danish West Indies; all else less than 1,000,000.

Sugar, brown—24,744,876 lbs. from Cuba; 19,706,600 other Spanish W. Indies; 10,191,735 Danish W. Indies; 1,384,191 British W. Indies; 1,935,565 Manilla; all else less than 500,000 lbs. White or clayed, nearly all from Cuba.

Fruits—whole value 463,938—from Spain 222,437; France 93,515; Turkey, &c. 55,973; Gibraltar 45,354.

Spices—from British W. Indies, Asia, generally, &c.

Indigo—883,840 lbs. British East Indies; 131,737 Colombia; 29,918 England; all else of small amount.

Bristles and glue—chiefly from Russia.

Ochre and white and red lead—chiefly from England.

Lead, bar, sheet and pig—2,090,211 lbs. England; 1,518,480 Spain; 581,463 Gibraltar; 515,831 Hanse Towns; 438,261 France; all else of small amount.

Cordage—chiefly from Russia.

Other manufactures of iron and steel.

		Whole quantity, &c.	*England, &c.*
Muskets	*no.*	4,399	3,802
Rifles	"	23	15
Wire	*lbs.*	662,995	662,435
Tacks, brads, &c.	*dol.*	3,394	1,939
Nails	*lbs.*	746,544	726,550
Spikes	"	150,623	141,997
Cables, &c.	"	2,454,360	2,285,541
Mill saws	*no.*	4,121	4,048
Anchors	*lbs.*	78,921	51,310
Sheet and hoop	"	6,391,578	5,279,170
Casement rods	"	7,334	6,757
Iron in pigs	*cwt.*	203,025	194,010
Bar & bolt—rolled	*lbs.*	427,745	423,108
——hammered	"	85,456,164	6,714,138
Steel	*cwt.*	54,929	38,736

1,059,203 *lbs.* sheet and hoop iron from Russia.

46,848,263 *lbs.* hammered bar iron from Sweden, 29,252,007 from Russia, 1,903,523 Denmark—all else of small amounts.

38,763 cwt. steel from England, 8,194 from the Netherlands, 4,464 Sweden, 1,838 Hanse Towns, 1,621 Trieste—all else small.

Hemp—nearly all from Russia. Flax the same.

Wool, in all 4,042,838 *lbs.* From Turkey &c. 2,000,983, Argentine Republic 348,894, England 332,515, Spain 335,393, Portugal 158,615, Sweden 152,587, Russia 131,351, Denmark 97,296, Brazil 85,547. All else less than 50,000 *lbs.*

Salt—in all 5,041,326 bushels: from England 2,472,069, British West Indies 1,374,970, Portugal 372,888, Spain 284,478, British American colonies 174,763, Cape de Verds 87,336, France 74,808. All else under 50,000.

Coal—in all 2,043,389 bushels; from British American colonies 1,124,693, England, &c. 916,374.

Paper, writing, &c.—whole value $136,555—from Spain 39,731, France 26,299, England 17,812, Italy 21,689, Cuba 14,748, Gibraltar 10,405. All else under 10,000 dollars.

Books—chiefly from England and France.

Glass wares—chiefly England and Hanse Towns. Window glass, chiefly from England and Scotland.

Cigars—nearly all from Cuba.

Roofing slates—all from Great Britain and Ireland.

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Summary statement of goods, wares and merchandise, of the growth, product or manufacture of FOREIGN COUNTRIES *exported from the United States—commencing 1st October 1831, and ending 30th September, 1832.*

[Classes of articles of which the value exported was less than 10,000 dollars, omitted. The articles marked with a (*) were nearly all subject to drawback.]

Lapie's caliminaris—chiefly to China	$26,286
Hides and skins—Netherlands and Hanse Towns, chiefly	712,306
Dye woods—England, France, &c.	464,833
Wood unmanufactured—Hanse Towns, E. Indies, &c.	41,943
Furs—chiefly to England	36,917
Copper in pigs—chiefly British E. Indies	15,785
———sheathing—Cuba, British E. Indies, &c.	35,267
Bullion, gold 7,615	
———silver—all except 100 to England	255,517
Specie, gold 133,122 Cuba, 45,021 France, 41,753 British East Indies, 42,360 other Spanish W. Indies, 111,509 Colombia, 60,777 Argentine Republic, 16,779 England, 14,762 China, &c.	630,850
Specie, silver— England 835,311, Dutch East Indies 420,096, France 413,329, Brazil 269,994, China 452,119, Asia, generally 404,681, British East Indies 170,633, Chili 86,000, Russia 82,053 Teneriffe, &c. 38,000, Manilla 56,000. All other less than 50,000.	3,351,417
Total value of merchandise, free of duty exported	$5,590,616
Of which there was in gold and silver bullion and coin	4,245,399
*Manufactures of wool,** all kinds,	374,909
*Manufactures of cotton** Printed 1,094,412, white 782,356, hosiery, &c. 62,775, twist and yarn 29,026, nankeen 185,945, other 167,732,	2,322,087
Silks, from India* Chiefly to Cuba, Mexico and S. America,	649,054
Silk goods—other than India* To Cuba, Mexico and S. America, &c.	620,387
Laces, (Cuba, Mexico and South America)*	50,015
Manufactures of flax* The chief part to Mexico, Cuba and South America,	633,083
Sheetings and other manufactures of hemp* 300,010 to Cuba—the rest chiefly to Mexico, South America and Danish W. Indies,	530,151
Clothing ready made*	16,174
Hats, caps, &c.	13,129
Side arms, &c, 15,944,* cutting knives,* &c.	13,701
Other manufactures of iron and steel	115,569
Watches and parts*	20,226
Articles composed chiefly of precious stones*	29,468
Glass not subject to specific duties*	9,515
China, earthen or stone wares	55,644
Quicksilver*—chiefly China and Chili	309,206
Tin in plates*	14,476
Crude saltpetre*—chiefly Netherlands & England	156,624
Opium*—Dutch E. I. and Asia generally	96,110
Raw silk*—England and France	48,800
Articles subject to ad valorem duties, but not specially enumerated* Of which—2,175,461 to Mexico, 1,225,857 Cuba, 729,079 England, 557,516 Colombia, 473,283 Chili, 360,393 China, 372,907 Hayti, 248,500 Argentine Republic, 222,318 Brazil. All else under 200,000 dollars.	7,649,805
Sail duck*—Cuba, Brazil, &c.	127,773
Wine, Madeira*	16,916
——— red*	48,597
——— other of France and Spain*	62,241
——— of Sicily, &c.*	88,841

The wines were exported chiefly to Mexico and South America.

Spirits from grain*	27,173
——— other materials* 635,204 gals.	305,449
Oils*	56,357

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Teas* 702,014
To Hanse Towns, France, Netherlands, Brazils, Gibraltar, &c.

Coffee,* 55,251,158 lbs. 6,583,344
13,907,618 lbs. to Netherlands, 13,397,751 France, 6,457,985 Trieste, &c. 7,486,309 Hanse Towns, 4,099,963 England, 2,065 859 Italy and Malta, 1,582,607 Denmark, 663,100 Russia. All else of small amounts.

Cocoa* 1,418,352 lbs. 92,551
To Cuba, Mexico, Spain, France, &c.

Sugar, brown* 14,230,070 lbs. 695,943
4,695,575lbs. to Netherlands, 4,104,885 Hanse Towns, 1,603,306 Sweden, 819,121 Denmark, 815,125 Italy and Malta, 500,858 Trieste, &c. 459,334 France.

Sugar, white* 3,258,875 lbs. 233,982
Chiefly to the Mediterranean, Russia, Hanse Towns, Denmark and Mexico.

Fruits* 36,696
Spices* 293,954
Tallow candles* 15,669
Cheese* 140,198 lbs. 17,752
Chiefly to Cuba.

Saltpetre* 788,401 lbs. 48,474
Chiefly to France and England.

Indigo* 303,108 lbs. 358,526
Russia, Netherlands, France, Turkey, Hanse Towns.

Cotton* 452,977 lbs. 50,508
To England, Scotland, France, &c.

Lead, bar, sheet & pig* 3,089,720 lbs. 97,304
Nearly all to China.

Cordage,*—cables 1,330,434 lbs. 96,883
——— untarred and yarn* 345,192 lbs. 23,220
Muskets* 4,770 no. 17,911
Iron, rolled* 9,796 cwt. 31,331
—— hammered* 681,804 lbs. 19,817
Steel* 2,416 cwt. 15,662
Iron and steel to Mexico and South America, Br. E. Indies and China, &c.

Wool* 1,227,959 lbs. 197,219
Chiefly to England, Netherlands and Hanse Towns.

Paper* 178,267
Mexico, South America and Hayti.

Cigars* 9,979 m. 120,991
To England, Mexico and South America, France, Netherlands, &c.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION OF FOREIGN EXPORTS.

Value of merchandise exported to each country.

Whither exported.	*Free of duty.*	*Paying duties ad valorem.*	*Paying specific duties.*	*Total.*	*In American vessels.*	*In foreign vessels.*	*To the dominions of each power.*
Russia	$116,929	$25,502	$319,137	$461,568	$461,285	$283	$461,568
Sweden and Norway	38,338		114,027	152,365	97,224	55,141	159,843
Swedish West Indies		569	6,909	7,478	7,478		
Denmark	37,843	27,195	285,077	350,115	279,133	70,982	632,456
Danish West Indies	41,131	164,639	76,571	282,341	258,001	24,340	
Netherlands	524,548	175,993	2,169,949	2,870,490	2,554,784	315,706	
Dutch West Indies	586	27,384	18,674	46,644	46,644		3,420,638
Dutch East Indies	426,898	63,734	12,872	503,504	503,504		
England	1,348,217	729,079	797,841	2,875,137	1,886,905	988,232	
Scotland	1,988	12,415	6,461	20,864	11,365	9,499	
Ireland		4,115		4,115	4,115		
Gibraltar	34,822	28,578	121,674	185,074	167,335	17,739	3,503,336
British East Indies	258,757	25,746	54,732	339,235	339,235		
British West Indies	11,119	7,440	15,269	33,828	18,404	15,424	
British American colonies	22,899	3,873	18,311	45,083	13,441	31,642	
Hanse Towns, &c.	185,185	110,982	1,356,503	1,652,670	790,873	861,797	1,652,670
France on the Atlantic	476,778	121,302	938,691	1,536,771	1,076,927	459,844	
France on the Mediterranean	107,050	53,432	979,894	1,140,376	991,044	149,332	2,696,329
French West Indies	1,123	5,962	12,097	19,182	17,379	1,803	
French African ports							
Hayti	1,083	372,907	51,503	425,493	334,281	91,212	425,493
Spain on the Atlantic	5,921	15,675	23,085	44,681	38,321	6,360	
Spain on the Mediterranean			1,054	1,054	1,054		
Teneriffe and other Canaries	6,975		876	7,851	7,851		1,870,306
Manilla and Philippine Islands	60,087	44,123	9,204	113,414	113,414		
Cuba	212,902	1,225,857	191,995	1,630,754	1,138,408	492,346	
Other Spanish West Indies	42,660	21,092	8,800	72,552	70,296	2,256	
Portugal	300			300		300	
Madeira		188	741	929	929		32,299
Fayal and other Azores		2,617	8,746	11,363	11,363		
Cape de Verd Islands	400	8,913	10,394	19,707	15,766	3,941	
Italy and Malta	23,853	16,180	469,023	509,056	470,271	38,785	509,056
Trieste & other Adriatic ports	27,623	10,571	898,581	936,775	889,125	47,650	936,775
Turkey, Levant and Egypt	8,271	28,141	645,474	681,886	681,886		681,886
Mexico	6,117	2,175,461	440,186	2,621,764	1,550,252	1,071,512	2,621,764
Central Republic of America	52,030	118,621	25,450	196,101	196,101		196,101
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.		6,689	10,708	17,397	17,397		17,397
Columbia	60,385	557,516	92,266	710,167	672,860	37,307	710,167
Brazil	388,122	222,318	212,277	822,717	796,073	26,644	822,717
Argentine republic	79,033	248,500	130,875	458,408	458,408		458,408
Chili	100,762	473,283	67,704	641,749	641,749		641,749
Peru		2,230	8,604	10,834	10,834		10,834
South America, generally							
West Indies, generally	245	2,660	3,603	6,508	5,804	704	6,508
Europe, generally	415	3,494	3,502	7,411	4,315	3,096	7,411
South Seas	2,000	6,355	4,483	12,838	12,838		12,838
China	472,540	360,393	91,427	924,360	924,360		924,360
Northwest coast of America		34,684	15,842	50,526	50,526		50,526
Africa, generally		51,054	55,495	106,549	105,823	726	106,549
Asia, generally	404,681	52,343	12,465	469,489	469,489		469,489
Total	5,590,616	7,649,805	10,799,052	24,039,473	19,214,870	4,824,603	24,039,473
Entitled to drawback		7,057,292	10,674,601	17,731,893	13,667,021	4,064,872	
Not entitled to drawback	5,590,616	592,513	124,451	6,307,580	5,547,849	759,731	

Treasury department, register's office, February 12, 1833.

T. L. SMITH, *register*.

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF GOODS WARES AND MERCHANDISE, OF THE GROWTH PRODUCT OR MANUFACTURE OF THE UNITED STATES, EXPORTED—IN THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1832. ☞-*Also a like statement for the preceding year*, 1831.

Products of the sea.

		1832.		1831.	
Fish—dried or smoked	*qt.*	250,514	$749,909	230,577	$625,393
pickled	*bbls.*	102,770	306,812	91,787	304,441
	kegs.	4,030		8,594	
Oil—spermaceti	*gals.*	48,212	38,161	78,159	53,526
Whale & other	"	3,605,913	1,009,728	1,637,534	554,440
Whale bone	*lbs.*	1,044,227	186,595	565,926	133,842
Spermacetti candles	"	859,886	267,333	847,384	217,830
			2,558,538		1,889,472

Of the value exported in 1832. Dried fish—$264,727 Cuba, 134,569 Hayti, 115,092 French West Indies, 58,176 Danish do. 58,012 Dutch do. 28,271 other Spanish do. 25,741 Brazil, and 31,345 West Indies generally. All else of small amounts—To England, &c. none, and to all her colonies less than 5,000. The pickled fish exported had, generally, the same direction as the dried. Spermaceti oil—$38,789 to Cuba. Other whale and fish oil chiefly to the Hanse Towns, and Holland—some to France and Spain, none to England. Whalebone—nearly all to France and Hanse Towns. Spermaceti candles—chiefly to Cuba and other West Indies, and South America—20 dollars worth to England.

Products of the forest.

			1832.		1831.
Staves and heading, shingles, boards, planks, & hewn timber			$1,522,053		$1,671,160
Other lumber			188,608		
Masts and spars			73,368		7,806
Oak bark and other dyes			52,9441		99,116
All manufactures of wood			312,678		275,219
Tar and pitch	*bbls.*	47,523	476,291	52,995	397,687
Rosin & turpentine		168,770		156,319	
Ashes, pot & pearl	*tons.*	8,859	930,398	10,219	965,613
Skins and furs			691,909		750,938
Ginseng	*lbs.*	408,404	99,545	357,002	115,928
			4,347,794		4,263,477

Of the values exported in 1832. Staves and heading, shingles, boards and hewn timber—289,636 Cuba, 268,356 British West Indies, 204,149 British American colonies, 142,595 French West Indies, 97,794 Danish do. 68,653 Gibraltar, 55,186 Hayti, 42,652 Spain, 36,135 Mexico—all else under 30,000 dollars.—"Other lumber" in about the same proportions. Masts and spars—chiefly British American colonies and England. Oak bark, &c.—chiefly Hanse Towns, England and France. Manufactures of wood—chiefly Cuba and West Indies. Tar, pitch, rosin and turpentine—chiefly England and British American colonies. Ashes—chiefly British American colonies and France, Holland and Hanse Towns. Skins and furs—chiefly England, Turkey and Hanse Towns. Ginseng—China.

Products of agriculture—animals.

Beef	*bbs.*	55,507		60,770	
Tallow	*lbs.*	625,522		679,623	
Hides	*no.*	52,110		99,473	
Horned cattle	"	8,123	774,067	5,881	829,982
Butter	*lbs.*	1,501,686		1,728,212	
Cheese	"	1,391,853	290,820	1,131,817	264,796
Pork	*bbls.*	88,625		51,263	
Hams and bacon	*lbs.*	1,810,830		1,147,466	
Lard	"	7,756,782		6,963,516	
Hogs	*no.*	5,266	1,928,196	14,690	1,501,644
Horses	"	1,798		2,184	
Mules	"	1,128	164,034	1,540	218,015
Sheep	"	12,260	22,385	8,262	14,499
			3,179,522		2,828,936

Of the value exported 1832. Beef, tallow, hides and horned cattle—285,567 British American colonies, 138,820 Cuba and other Spanish West Indies, 62,780 England, 53,168 British West Indies, 41,647 French do. 34,205 Danish do. All else under 30,000 dollars. Butter and cheese—chiefly British American colonies, Cuba, Hayti. Pork, hams, lard and hogs—645,566 Cuba, and 48,504 other Spanish West Indies, 521,342 British American colonies, 64,059 British West Indies, and 23,788 to England, 233,289 Hayti, 135,252 Danish West Indies—all else under 30,000 dollars. Horses, mules and sheep—chiefly British American colonies.

Agriculture—vegetable food.

Wheat	*bush.*	88,304	93,500	403,910	523,270
Flour	*bbl.*	864,919	4,880,623	1,806,529	9,938,458
Indian corn	"	451,230	278,740	571,312	396,617
——— meal	"	146,710	408,035	207,604	595,434
Rye do	"	17,254	75,392	19,100	71,881
Rye, oats, &c.			78,447		132,717
Biscuit or ship bread	*bbls.*	73,883	255,735	67,113	250,530
	kegs.	29,208		46,048	
Potatoes	*bush.*	106,517	42,077	112,875	41,147
Apples	*bbls.*	6,928	15,314	16,375	31,148
			6,199,863		11,961,205

The following brief statement of the export of flour, in 1832 and 1831, may shew the general course of the trade in the preceding articles.

		1832.	1831.
Danish West Indies	*bbls.*	51,275	79,361
England		95,865	879,430
British West Indies		100,167	100,382
British American colonies		135,646	150,795
Hayti		46,140	40,790
Cuba		98,248	97,999
Brazil		103,263	199,870

The export of 1831 was nearly a million of barrels more than in 1832.

Rice	*tierces*	120,327	2,152,631	116,517	2,016,267

Exports of 1832. To England 23,129 tierces, France 17,840, Cuba 14,949, Holland 9,294, Hanse Towns 6,770, Br. W. Indies 5,994, West Indies generally 1,608, Europe generally 6,577, Denmark 5,195. All else under 3,000 tierces.

Cotton—

Sea Island	*lb.*	8,743,373		8,311,762	
other		313,471,749	$31,724,682	266,268,002	25,289,492

Export of 1832. Total value to England, &c. 22,429,050 dollars, France 7,722,875, Hanse Towns 403,099, Holland 392,430. All else under 200,000.

[By the preceding it appears that 48 millions of pounds, and 6¼ millions of dollars worth of cotton, were exported in 1832 than in 1831.

Tobacco	*hhd.*	106,806	5,999,769	86,748	4,892,388

Export of 1832. To England 36,176 hhd. Hanse Towns 27,930 Holland 24,006, France 5,779, Sweden 1,912, Gibraltar 2,255, Spain 1,095. All else under 1,000 hhd. and chiefly of small amounts, except to British colonies, Italy and Malta, Brazil and Africa generally.

Flaxseed	*bush.*	57,537	123,036	120,702	216,376
Hops	*lb.*	184,729	25,448	265,043	26,664
Wax	"	238,550	62,444	430,929	114,017

Manufactures, &c.

Household furniture		$169,038	229,231
Coaches and other carriages		45,277	49,490
Hats		310,912	353,013
Saddlery		29,572	39,440
Beer, ale and cider, and spirits from grain		127,583	141,794
Leather, and boots and shoes		277,318	290,938
Tallow candles	2,498,776 *lb.*		
Soap	5,743,602	701,184	643,252
Snuff and tobacco manuf.		295,771	292,475
Linseed oil and sp. turpentine		33,304	54,092
Brown sugar,		11,232	10,105
Cables and cordage		13,863	6,109
Lead		4,483	7,068
Nails	988,334 *lb.*	65,979	62,376
Castings		26,629	21,827
Manf. of iron		120,222	149,438
Spirits from molasses	119,416 *gall.*	38,221	34,569
Sugar, refined	701,862 *lbs.*	74,673	215,794
Chocolate		2,255	1,965
Gunpowder	746,100 *lbs.*	96,023	102,033
Copper and manuf.		105,774	55,755
Medicinal drugs		130,238	96,931
Cotton goods—printed		104,870	947,932
white		1,052,891	
Nankeen		341	2,397
Twist and yarn		12,618	17,221
All other cottons		58,854	61,832
Manufactures of flax and hemp		4,255	2,830
Wearing apparel		80,803	59,749
Combs and buttons		124,305	120,217
Brushes		4,754	3,947
Billiard tables, &c.		1,310	2,343
Umbrellas, &c.		20,361	29,580
Leather not sold by the lb.		42,565	58,146
Fire apparatus		7,758	5,630
Printing types, &c.		22,558	8,713
Musical instruments		4,952	10,903
Books and maps		29,892	35,609
Paper, &c.		64,847	55,121
Paints and varnish		24,611	22,022
Vinegar		4,667	7,178
Earthen and stone ware		6,333	7,378
Glass		106,855	102,738
Tin		3,157	3,909
Pewter and lead		983	6,422
Marble and stone		3,455	3,558
Gold, and gold leaf, &c.		653	3,464
Gold and silver coin		1,410,941	2,058,474
Artificial flowers		14,852	11,439
Molasses		2,493	948
Trunks		5,314	5,326
Brick and lime		3,502	4,412
Salt 45,072 bush.		27,914	26,848
Other manufactured		477,267	394,681
———not manufactured		353,161	715,311

The manufactured articles were chiefly exported to Cuba, Mexico and South America, and West Indies, at large.

[The reader will please to observe that the first and second columns of figures, when quantity and value are both shewn, belong to the year 1832—the others to 1831. So the first column, when the value only is given, belongs to 1832—the last to 1831.]

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